IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,894—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
8th Mar.	PERSIA	8400	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th "	†ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
22nd "	MANTUA	1100	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8400	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
17th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	...

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA", 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH, 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 331 or Rs. 195	Rs. 591 or Rs. 342 8
To London	" 627 or " 523	" 949-8 or " 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on THURSDAY,
Yarra	4142	Cazal	13th March, 1913.
Australian	6385	Costa	9th April, 1913.
Caledonian	4120	Fabre	7th March, 1913.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	7th May, 1913.
Oceanian	4143	Mages	2nd July, 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	594	495	225
Do. (return)	891	748	405
To London (single)	660	528	270
Do. (return)	990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT.
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to

H. WILLIAMS, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	Mar. 15, 1913
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio ..	April. 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	May 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from Rs. 45 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165	
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	4059	G. Belsito	Mar. 16, 1913
Capri	4196	A.de Amezaga	Ap. 16, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 6th Mar.	9 a.m.	† C. M.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 7th Mar.	1 p.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Mon. 11 th Mar.	11 a.m.	* P. D. & C.M.

†Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 6th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly).

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 6th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 6th Mar.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 20th "
†Lindula	3358	" 3rd April.
*Pentakota	3418	" 17th "

†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 22nd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
5th March, 1913.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about		
Umsinga	4500	3rd	April,	1913.

Fare Rs. 400.

Umzumbi	5000 and 22nd	April,	1913

Fares to Weymouth, Rs, 400 and Rs 440.

For further particulars apply to

W. &. A GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged: HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913
Massilia	5091	P. McLean ..	9th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	23rd Mar.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	10th Ap.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	22nd "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	5th May
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	18th "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	5th June
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	15th "
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	19th "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	17th "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th "
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th "
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	11th Nov.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..... "	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool "	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... "	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..... "	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..... "	605	957
Bombay to New York ..... "	841	1429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..... "	446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. &. A. GRAHAM & CO,
AGENTS, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH.
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE:		NEW YORK.
Capital Paid up ..	Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" "	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	" "	558,288,69

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA.

BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoroie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	"	17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tilnling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS

Specially built for the climate of India, in a range of prices from the low priced domestic or popular piano to the refined and world-renowned instruments of not only high monetary value, but value in a marked degree of the highest musical qualities.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.	Cash.	Payment in 12 months. per month	Payment in 24 months per month.
The Cramer Upright Piano	Rs. 350	Rs. 32	Rs. 18
Marcks and Co. District Piano	" 550	" 50	" 27
Otto Piano	" 600	" 54	" 29
Gebruder Neumayer Piano	" 650	" 59	" 32
Gerhard Adam Piano	" 700	" 64	" 35
Marcks and Co.'s Overstrung Piano	" 750	" 68	" 37
John Broadwood's Colonial Piano	" 780	" 71	" 38
Richd. Lipp Vertical Piano	" 825	" 75	" 41
Schiedmayer Vertical Piano	" 950	" 86	" 47
Steinweg Overstrung Piano	" 950	" 86	" 47
Schiedmayer Overstrung Piano	" 1,100	" 99	" 55
Steinweg Overstrung Piano	" 1,100	" 99	" 55
Bluthner Vertical Piano	" 1,100	" 99	" 55
Bluthner Overstrung Piano	" 1,200	" 109	" 59
BABY GRANDS (3 legs).			
Richd. Lipp Baby Grand	Rs. 1,350	Rs. 122	Rs. 66
Steinweg Baby Grand	" 1,650	" 150	" 81
Broadwood's Baby Grand	" 1,650	" 150	" 81
Bluthner Baby Grand	" 1,650	" 150	" 81
Schiedmayer Baby Grand	" 1,650	" 150	" 81
BOUDOIR GRANDS (3 legs).			
Richd. Lipp Grand	Rs. 1,650	Rs. 150	Rs. 81
Schiedmayer Grand	" 1,850	" 168	" 91
Steinweg Grand	" 1,850	" 168	" 91
Bluthner Grand	" 1,850	" 168	" 91
Broadwood Grand	" 1,850	" 168	" 91
Bluthner Aliquot Grand	" 2,000	" 181	" 98

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £100,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45, Telephone No. 211.

CAPITAL (fully paid up)	£8,000,000
SURPLUS	£1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris. LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd.
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE.
Manager.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Rs.	50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£	1,000,000
PAID UP	£	400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, DShiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	" "
Chester	125	" "
Devoe's	125	" "
Monkey	125	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

EASTER 1913.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS.
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED

SATIN EASTER EGGS,
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS,
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS,
WOOD EASTER EGGS.

in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

WITH SWEETS

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OWING to the REMOVAL of the FOOT OVER-BRIDGE on Kurla Station Platform consequent on the alterations at that Station, the public are informed that all Passengers must enter and leave the Station by the Main Entrance on the Down Platform.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th March, 1913.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for STORES required for the Sir J. J. School of Art and the Reay Art Workshops, Bombay, during the year 1913-14. Tender forms can be obtained on application to the Undersigned. Sealed Tenders must reach the Undersigned on or before the 15th March, 1913. The Undersigned is not bound to accept any or the lowest Tender.

CECIL L. BURNS,
Principal.

Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1913.

NOTICE.

AS RESOLVED by the Board of Directors, on the 1st instant, an EXTRAORD NARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Gujrat Automobile Transport Co., Ltd., is called hereby on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, 14, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay, when the following Resolutions will be proposed:—

(1). That the Company being heavily indebted, and unable to carry on its business without incurring further debts, the Company's affairs to voluntarily wound up.

(2). That Messrs. Chandabhai and Jasubhai, be appointed Liquidators of the Company, the remuneration being fixed at Rs. 500, for doing the whole of the winding up business up to its completion."

If the resolutions are carried out a confirmatory meeting will be called within a fortnight.

By Order of the Board,
L. DANE & C.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4-3-13.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 27th February, 1913.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th MARCH, 1913, at 6 30 P.M.

H. M. C. TROTTER,
Hony. Secretary.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Re. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

After an unprecedented success at Bombay, Poona, Amravti and Nagpur.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL.

GRAND SOUVENIER CONCERT.

SATURDAY, 8TH MARCH, at 9-30 P.M., S.T.

Mrs. C. SARASWATI BAI,

The famous Songstress of S. India.

PRICES—Rs. 5, 3 & 2.

Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Ltd., Fort.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,

DAILY 8-30 A.M TO 8 P.M. (S.T.). FROM 26TH FEBRUARY to 12th MARCH (including Sunday).

ADMISSION ANNAS FOUR.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Manager ....LEW JAMES.

6-30 TWO HOUSES NIGHTLY 10

COME AND SEE THE MARVELLOUS CHILD.

That is Packing our Theatre Nightly.

COMTESSE OLGA,

SHE SINGS.....DANCES.....PLAYS,

AND CONDUCTS A FULL ORCHESTRA.

Her sweet little voice is heard to advantage in her song from the opera

BARBERO O'SEVILLE.

SIGNORA CARMELITA,

Ballet Dancer and Grand Opera Vocalist.

MISS IRENE BERYL,

Bombay's Favourite,

ALEXANDROFF

in some most astounding Balancing feats.

OUR CINEMA PICTURES,

The finest series we have ever presented.

OUR CHRONICLE.....HIS NEW CANE. How Harry sold his seeds...The Caretaker. Cardona (Iconic)...Peter Pickle's Wedding.

A GIRL AND HER TRUST.

A Thrilling and absorbing Drama.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

Our Prices always the same
NO ADVANCE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A RARE TREAT.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMMES.

TO-NIGHT,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5TH,

at 9-30 P.M.,

In the distinguished presence of

T. E. THE LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM

AND

H. E. REAR ADMIRAL PEIRSE AND MRS. PEIRSE.

THE WORLD-FAMOUS VIRTUOSI OF THE PIANO, VIOLIN AND 'CELLO.

CHERNIAVSKY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH, at 5 P.M.

SPECIAL AFTERNOON CONCERT

to enable children and those living in the suburbs to hear

These INSTRUMENTALISTS.

Boxes from Rs.10 to 30. | Dress Circle, Rs.3.
Stalls, Rs.5 front seats. | Balcony, Rs. 2.
Stalls, Rs. 4 back seats. | Gallery, Re. 1.

Sailors and Soldiers in uniform Half Price on gallery.

Children half price in all classes on SATURDAY only.

Seats reserved at ROSE & Co.

At the close of the performance Tram-Cars at Girgaum Terminus, and Taxi-Autos and Victorias available at the Theatre.

Manager, HOWARD EDIE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

T. E. THE LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM.

THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION JUBILEE

CONCERT

ON

WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH 1913,

AT 9 30 P.M.

PERFORMERS:—

Miss Kemball, Miss Godrez Padamjee, Miss D. R. Dady, Mrs. Ben Hick, Mrs. Acworth, Mrs. Portlock, Mrs. Binning, Mrs. Millard, Mrs. Luxmibai Ranade, the Misses S. Jassawalla, the Misses S. L. Panday, Capt. E. Drummond, A. D. C., and Mr. Guibara.

Reserved Stalls ... Rs. 5 and 4.
Reserved Dress Circle... „ 4, 3 & 2.
Boxes ... 25, 20 & 15. Gallery, Re. 1.

Arrangements will be made for Purdah Parties.

Plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT.

Immense Success.

A GIRL WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

A Sensational Military Drama, conveying the Tragic Story of a Gipsy Conspiracy in the

Balkan States.

MAX LINDER'S APPOINTMENT.

SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER.

THE ANIMATED GAZETTE.

THREE SHOWS.—6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 9 30, and 10 to 11-30.

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1913,

AT 9-15 P.M., Sharp.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF

LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

"THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE"

Programme Specially Selected by

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

After the interval our current programme will be given.

Prices for Friday's Special Benefit Night Show: Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 Annas.

From 8-30 P.M.

THE FULL BAND OF THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS

Will be in attendance in the Garden.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.

PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

Vaidya Shastri,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
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KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY,

GRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 160 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	12	2		do.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	0	2		do.
Davoe's Brilliant 125 deg	4	12	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4	3	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4	3	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	3	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gals

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application

GAZDAR & CO.—MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS, Churchgate St., Large stock of best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins, Closets, Bath Tube, etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

AND

HALL OF VARIETIES.

RESIDENT MANAGER.....NORMAN BARRINGTON.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

3 SHOWS DAILY 3

7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 P.M.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

MAZDIE (PRINCE OF MAGICIANS) IN NEW EGYPTIAN PARLOUR MAGIC.

OUR PICTURES.

REWARD OF VIRTUE.....(Comic.)
PILGRIMAGE TO FUJI.....(Travel.)
HALF BREED SCOUT.....(Drama.)
ENGLISH GAZETTE.....(Topical.)
MANY PLACES MANY LOVES.....(Comic.)

OUR STAR

MIRAGE (Drama.)

PRICES AS USUAL.

1 1-2 HOURS' SHOW. | AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE. | 1 1-2 HOURS' SHOW.

The Management has the Pleasure of Introducing to the Public

VENKANI THE WONDERFUL

THE GREAT INDIAN MAGICIAN.

THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED EXPONENT OF EASTERN MAGIC.

Don't fail to see his MARVELLOUS TRICKS!

1. The Talking Skull. | 3. The Battle of Cups and Saucers.
2. The Magic Flowers. | 4. The Living Skeleton.

ALSO OUR GRAND PICTURE PROGRAMME.

DEATH OR GLORY,

A Magnificent War Drama—2 parts—3,000 Feet.

PLEASE NOTE CHANGE IN TIME.

1st Show.....6-30 to 8 | PRIZE SHOW ON SUNDAY.
2nd „ .....8-30 to 10 | Commences 5 P.M.
3rd „ .....10-15 to 11-45 |

USUAL HALF PRICES.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HORS D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes, and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

THAT LITTLE TOUCH OF FEVER

will become chronic if you neglect it. Stop it at once by taking BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.

Price Re 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc.., etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION

"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1. Each succeeding line. annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Garttan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL LAMPS, Cables, Fans, and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & CO., Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbedevi Road, Installation undertaken at moderate rates. All materials stocked.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

MONEYLENDER.—LOAN BROKER—R. RAGUNATH, No. 6, Green Street, opposite Bombay Bank. Arranges loans on personal and approved Securities at moderate terms with strictly confidential. A trial solicited.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

PARSIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort.—Manufacturers and suppliers of the BEST TABLE BUTTER, to the Military Messes, Clubs, Hotels, etc. Pure cow's and Buffalo's milk delivered morning and evening.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG Co., By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Bank, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TO BE LET.—FIRST FLOOR, CORONATION MANSION, Dadar Road, Dadar—only for European, convent and schools family. Rent Rs. 55 per month. Apply G. D. Smith, Dadar.

TO BE LET immediately, TOP FLOOR OF STONE HOUSE in Middle, Colaba. Airy, commodious, facing sea. Sanitary arrangements. Rent Rs. 150 without stable. Apply J. R. KHARAS, Colaba.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

V. MOOSA and Co., Money School Bdgs. Kalbadevi, are everywhere famous for their HIGH CLASS TAILORING of the latest fashion, and very moderate prices for all sorts of cloths, collars, ties, etc.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIS, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale AND Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY. (Bombay to the Bosphorous) By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE. Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Patikh. Rs. 6.

Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.

CHAFFEUR WANTED.

CHAFFEUR (WANTED). Must be experienced and ready to take up duties AT ONCE. Call, with License and Testimonials, NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK Co., York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, To-day (Tuesday) between 10 and 11 A.M.

WANTED.—GOOD SECOND-HAND DRESSING TABLE, WARDROBE WRITING TABLE, CHAIRS and CARPETS, at once. Write, giving full particulars, prices, &c., to W.T.G., care of "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED, by a young Englishman, BEDROOM with use of sitting-room, with full board, near the Cooperage or Apollo Bunder. Private family preferred. To occupy from March 1st onwards. Write with full particulars, stating inclusive charge to Box No. 121, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars, stating salary wanted, &c., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595.

WANTED, AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to learn BOOKBINDING. Experience unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathroom, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Altamant Road, Cumballa Hill, rent to prospect Lodge; very valuable and neat made teakwood and blackwood French-polished dinning room, drawing room and bedroom furniture, by John Roberts, etc., also English made furniture, cut glassware, by Jhon Roberts rich crockery ware, fancy curtains, rich table ornaments, Brussels Carpets, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots and baskets such as Pritchardia grandis and other palms, Maiden hare and gold ferns and other, flowering plants, etc., the property of Frank Harrison, Esq., of Messrs. Marshall, Sons and Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th March, 1913.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE and COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS, FORT BOMBAY.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS, of the following Buildings, such as one storied bungalow with outhouses, stable, latrine chawl, and also materials of three big chawls, and other buildings such as Boiler house, Fitter shop, Donkey room, Forge and sepay rooms, Dynamo room, and also two big seed godowns built in tin sheds, with good posts.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 18th March, 1913, at 3 p.m., Standard Time, situated in the J. J. Hospital, in the compound of Old Perumashomed Oil Mill and towards the North of Mahalaxmi Hospital.

Conditions of sale that 50 per cent. deposit to be paid immediately and other conditions of sale will be declared at the time of the sale, apply to the undersigned.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 5th March, 1913.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, at Parel Road, near Bhendi Bazar.

Notice is hereby given that under instructions from Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of defaulting mortgagors Zulficar Allikhan, Mahomed Miya and Tyab Haji Gool Mahomed Kadvani, Trustees of the Charitable Trusts of Rajbikhanum Binte Begum Saheb, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1913, at 4-30 o'clock p.m., (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of second mortgage, dated the 30th day of September, 1911, and expressed to be made between the said Zulficar Allikhan, Mahomed Miya Tyab Haji Gool Mahomed Kadvani of the one part, and the mortgagees of the other part, the immovable property situate at the Junction of Bhendi Bazar or Parel Road, and Guzar Street, hereunder described, viz:—

All and singular the two pieces or parcels of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on [the west side of Bhendy Bazar Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 144 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2274, and 380, New Nos. 9342, 9343, and 7605, Old Survey Nos. 1262-63 and 64, New Survey No. 4574, and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward Nos. 8071 and 7993, and Street Nos. 122, 124, 126, 128, 438 and 440, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Vithoba Makunji, on or towards the East by the Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road, on or towards the South by the Guzar Street, and on or towards the West by the Agiary Lane, and which he edit aments and premises are in the occupation of the mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their Office, in 121, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Landed Property, at Mazagon.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Mr. Vithaldas Vanmalidas, Bai Mahalaxmibai, daughter of Vithaldas Vanmalidas and Hariwalabhdas Bechar, the Executors and Executrix of the last will and testament of Gordhandas Vanmalidas, and on account and at the risk of Abdul Tyab Hyderalli, the mortgagor, the following property:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground formerly a portion of one of the Mazagon estates, called the Farm of Poonkhari of Bhandarwada, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-house or bungalow, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazagon, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 726 square yards or thereabouts registerd in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 22, New No. 16,251, Old Survey No. 57, New Survey No. 3,622, and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 4,769 (1), 2nd Street No. 20, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by Mazagon Road, on or towards the west and south by the property of the Lessors D. B. Chitnis and Motilal Dalpatram, and on or towards the north by the covered and uncovered parts of the common passage called Hamingway Road.

Secondly.—A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land situate at Mazagon, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 42 square yards and bearing New Survey No. 3,622, and bounded on the east, north and west by the property of the said D. B. Chitnis and Motilal Dalpatram Desai, and on the south partly by the property of Archbishop of Bombay, and partly by the land of the said Lessors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga, and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY the 8th instant at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co., and account and risk of the concerned. F. D. G. 7291.—One case white embroidered flower jacconets, 35-6, 140 pieces each 10 yds.

At 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 bay arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 14-16 H. P. 4 Cylinder, 5 seated "Orlince' motor car with megnets Ignition side entrance, with glass screen and hood, in good running order and in good condition.
1 single cylinder 4 seated "De Dion" motor car, with megnets ignition, side entrance, newhood, 3 lamps, in sound condition.

The above motor cars can be seen at the Holborn Motor Works, Grant Road.

By order of the Chief Officers, Fire Brigade, owing to having adopted motor traction in the Brigade.

1 black waler gelding, 15 2 1-2 high, age about 12 years, suitable for carriage work.
1 bay waler gelding, 15 2 1-2 high, age about 11 years, very strong, suitable for heavy work.
1 bay waler gelding 15 1 1-4 high, age about 10 years also very strong and suitable for heavy work.

The above horses are in good condition.

Also 6 sets of harness complete as used in the Brigade comprising halter, bits, carb, patent snap collar, traces and sway bars, etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on MONDAY, the 10th March, 1913, at 11 a. m. (B. T.) the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers,

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.—CONTD.

and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandra, for 12 months from 1st April 1913 to 31st March 1914, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazgao, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Market, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from flesh and salt flesh sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places no numb red either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months from 1st April 1913 to 31st March 1914.

For particulars and conditions of sale, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

SALE OF THE Rights of Catching Fish Cutting Grass, Gathering Cocoanuts and Oyster Shells, etc., etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd Floor, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th March at 3 p.m. (B.T.), the several rights for the period of one year from 31st March 1913 to 1st April, 1914, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz.:—Catching fish cutting grass, at different places, collecting cocoanuts, removing fruits, cultivating land gathering oyster shells in the channel between Mahim and Bandra, fishing and planning shingodas in certain tanks at Mahim, Matunga, Sewree, Parbhadevi, Sion and Guwaria village, etc.

For condition of sale apply in the Municipal Office, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST IRON PIPES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction the following pipes at the following places:—

At the entrance of the Municipal Central Store, Chinchpogly, at 2 30 p.m. (S. T.), about 138 tons of cast iron pipes and fittings.

At the Water Works, Chowkey Cooria, near the Coorla Station, on the same day at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

About 533 tons of cast iron pipes and fittings.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE by order of the High Court of Bombay of Tanneries and Chawls at Dharavi, Mahim.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. Suit No. 642 of 1912.

Zalikhabai, widow .....Plaintiff;
Mariambai, widow and others...Defendants.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Abba Haji Mahomed and Ebrahim Haji Mahomed, the Receivers appointed by the Decree made in the above suit, dated the 5th day of October, 1912, Messrs. BENETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the following immoveable properties on the date and at the time mentioned under each Lot.

Lot No. 1.

Land with Tanneries and Buildings at Dharavi Mahim to be sold on the premises on THURSDAY the 27th day of March, 1913 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly Inam land, partly newly assessed land, registered in Collectors old No. 8, New No. 16,497 and New Survey No. 3-339 and Collectors Old No. 134, New No. 16624 and New Survey No. 4-339 and Foras land Collectors Old Nos. 153, 201, New No. B 13010 and new survey No. 1-340, all containing by admeasurement by estimation about 46,380 square yards, with several buildings messuages and tenements standing situate on the south side of Dharavi Road Mahim assessed thereon under G Ward No. 6345 (3), 6345 (4) 6345 (2) 6345 (1) and 6345 (2) and Street Nos. 234B, 234C, 232, 234 and 234A, and all which are bounded on or towards the north by the said Dharavi Road, on or towards the south by Inam land belonging to the estate of Khan Bahadur Jamsetji Dhanjibhai Wadia, on or towards the east by the property of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and on or towards the west by the ground belonging to the estate of the said Jamsetji Dhanjibhoy Wadia, a portion of which land and premises coloured green on the plan thereof has been in the occupation of Enrico N. Stein as Lessee, a portion coloured red and yellow on the plan thereof has been in the occupation of Gandu Abdul Rahim as a tenant and the remaining portion coloured Blue on the plan thereof has been vacant.

Lot No. 2.

To be sold on the premises on FRIDAY the 28th day of March, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Firstly—All those pieces or parcels of land situate on the east side of Dharavi Road in the Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement by estimation about 11435 square yards, partly newly assessed land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 24-19 and 3 New Nos. 16,514, 16509 and 16492 and New Survey Nos. 3739, 3740, 3744 and partly Government Toka land registered under Collectors Old No. 5-15 and 2 new Nos. A-15 761 A-15782 and A-15837 and New Survey Nos. 6-7-8 and 9 289 and 2A 3A 4,5,6-290 with messuages buildings tannery shops and a large land standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward Nos. 6124 to 6126 (1) and 6127 (1) 6122 and 6123, 6126(2) and 6127 (2) and Street Nos. 13-14-15-16-17 and 12 15A and 16A and bounded as follows on or towards the east and south by the said Dharavi Road, on or towards the north partly by mosque and partly by the property of Chini and on or towards the West by the property of Fakir Mahomed Mustani.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 800 square yards, or thereabouts, situate as Dharavi Road, Mahim, on the west side of the property hereinbefore firstly described in the registration sub-district of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3, New No. 16492 and New Survey No. 3744 and bounded on the east, north and south sides by property belonging to the estate of Haji Oosman Haji Hassam.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.—CONTD.

Lot No 3.

To be sold on the premises on FRIDAY, the 28th day of March, 1913, at 5 P.M. (S.T.)

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 2210 square yards, being a portion of a larger piece or land situate on the south-side of Dharavi Road, Mahim, in the registration sub district of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Government Toka land under new survey Nos 1-2-312 2-3-4-5 310 1-11 311-3 309 13-16 306-3 311 with buildings and chawls standing thereon (marked Plot No. 1 in the plan thereof) assessed by Collector of Municipal taxes under G. Ward Nos 6862, (1) 6863(2) and Street Nos 752, 753 and 753A and bounded on or towards the North by the said Dharavi Road and on or towards the South by the property hereinafter described at Lot No 7 and plot No. 6 in the said plan or on towards the East by the property of Dharsey Maneck and on or towards the West partly by land marked Plot No. 6 in the said plan partly by passage and partly by property hereinafter described as Lot No. 6 and market Plot No. 2.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the East side of the property hereinbefore firstly described at Dharavi Road Mahim, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement by estimation about 200 square yards registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new survey No. 3,309, with a shed standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G. Ward No. 6864 and Street No. 754 and bounded on or towards the west by the said property hereinafter firstly described on or towards the north by the said Dharavi Road and on or towards the east and South sides by lands belonging to the estate of Hassanbhai Dharsey.

Lot No 4.

To be sold on the premises on SATURDAY the 29th day of March, 1913 at 4 30 P.M. (S.T.)

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1151 square yards (being a portion or a larger piece of land situate an the south side of Dharavi Road Mahim in the registration sub-district of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Government Toka land under new survey Nos 1-2-312 2-3-4-5-310 1 to 11-311 3-306 13 to 16 309 311 with buildings or chawls and premises standing thereon (marked Plot No. 2 on the plan thereof) assesed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under G. Ward No. 6863 (3) 686 (4) and Street No. 753 (B) and 753 (C) and bounded on or towards the North by the said Dharavi Road, on or towards the South by passage coloured brown in the said plan, on or towards the East by the said property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 3 and on or towardss the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 5.

Lot No. 5.

To be sold on the premises on SATURDAY the 29th day of March, at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1649 square yards (being portion of larger piece of land situate on the South side of Dharavi Road, Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Government Toka land under new survey Nos. 1-2-312 2-3-4-5-310 1 to 11-311 3-309 13 to 16-306 3-311 with buildings and chawls and premises standing thereon marked plot No. 3 on the plan thereof assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward Nos. 6863 (5) and 6863 (6) and Street Nos. 753 D and 753 E and bounded on or towards the north by the said Dharavi Road, on or towards the south by passage marked brown in the said plan, on or towards the east by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 4 and on or towards the west by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 6.

Lot No. 6.

To be sold on the premises with Lot No. 7 on SUNDAY, the 30th day of March, 1913, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 2197 square yards (being a portion of larger piece of land situate in the south side of Dharavi Road Mahim in the registration sub district of Bombay registered by Collector of Land Revenue as Government Toka land under new survey Nos. 1-2-312 2 3 4-5 310 1 to 11-311, 3-309 13 to 16-306 3 111 with building and chawls standing thereon marked Plots Nos. 4 and 5 on the plan thereof assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward No. 6855 and 6293 and 6294, Street Nos. 745, 182 and 183 and bounded on or towards the North by the said Dharavi Road on or towards the south by passage coloured brown in the said plan on or towards the east by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 5 and on or towards the West by passage used in common by the owner of the said Lot No. 6 and by the owners of properties on the west side thereof.

Lot No. 7.

To be sold on the premises on SUNDAY the 30th March, 1913 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 5380 square yards (being a portion of a larger piece of land situate near Dharavi Road, on the south side of private passage at Mahim in the registration sub district of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Government Toka land under new survey Nos. 1-2-312 2-3-4-5-310 1 to 11-311 3-309 13 to 16-306 3-311 with sheds standing thereon marked Plot No. 6 in the plan thereof and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward G. No. 6297, 698 and sub No. 2 and Street Nos. 186-187 A and bounded on or towards the north by passage marked brown on the said plan, on or towards the south by the property of Dharsey Maneck on or towards the east property of Dharsey Maneck and partly by the said property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 3 and on or towards the west by passage used in common by the owner and occupiers of this Lot as also by the owner of property on the west side thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale application may be made to the Auctioneers Messrs Bennett & Company or to Messrs Smetham Byrne & Co. attorneys for the said Receivers at their office at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay where plan of the properties can be seen.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th March 1913.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla, No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arabistan 3307 tons Captain H. L. Davies arrived in harbour on Tuesday from London, February 1st with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Konig 2174 tons Captain Coltzen sailed on Tuesday for Durban via Zanziber &c. with a general cargo and 10 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

The steamer Lasna 2665 tons Captain E. Winsus sailed on Tuesday for Havre and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line Steamer Lindenfels 3,525 tons, Captain H. Muller, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Hamburg, with a general cargo and explosives.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Moshtari, 1,100 tons, Captain W. J. Cotrell, will sail to-day for Jeddah, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line Steamer Kybfels, 3,158 tons, Captain Ch. Trinsins, will sail to-day for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

The Steamer African Monarch 2593 tons Captain F. C. Dokers, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday evening from Rotterdam January 30 with a cargo of coal.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson 3062 tons Captain W. Morris arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Glasgow 25th January with a general cargo.

The steamer Fairport 2433 tons Captain G. Greig arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Pireans 12th February, with ballast.

H. T. "Plassy."

The Bombay Radio office has been in touch with the transport "Plassy" since 6 p.m. yesterday. Radio messages will be accepted up to 2 p.m. to day.

A telegram from the Port Officer, Manora, to the Port officer, Bombay dated 3-3-13, states that a native craft was sunk in 7 fathoms of water and leaving from the Manora light house S. 36 W. 1 1-3 miles. If adds that that part is dangerous to Navigation.

A Telegram from the Port Officer Chittagong, to the Port officer, Bombay, dated 3-3-13, states that the '2480, South Patch Light Vessel "Lavsuti" was replaced in position on the second instant.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt R A Nugento ... ... R N Flag ship
H M S Philomel... ..Comdr Pallard .... R N vy
H M S Sphinx .. .. ..Comdr Geo J Todd ..... Spl Ser Sh
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr D H Gibbons. ...
R I M S Minto .....Comdr G H Finnis .... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAR 4

Aviemore ...2393 Keatt 11.....W & A G & Co
Arcadia .....2513 Barcham .... P & O Co
African Monarch ..2593 Dakers ...
Arabistan... .....3307 Davies...M M and Co
Baharter..... .....2326 Peel.....T M & Co
Barjora .....1903 Cormack ..M M & Co
Bleuf France.....2188 Cargil..... ..... Yule and Co
Breconian .....2577 Jones ....
Bischey ... ..2497 Turner ....
Clan Matheson.....3052 Harris ...J F and Co
Faris..... ..727 Comes... .... Arab Steamers
Firozi... ....10 9 Primrose ...Bo and P S N Co.
Fairport..... ..2433 Greig... .....
Goscince ... . 933 Richardson .... B P S N Co
Islanda..... .....3391 McLean ...M M & Co
Lowmoor... .....2516 Pippet ....
Marmaris ....Condr Muhlis ..... Turkish G Boat
Mazagon .....328 Milne ... ..M M & Co
Noor-el-Bahr.....215 Mahomed .....Nacoda
Saraiat..... ..864 Grey..... ..... Standard Oil Co
Sutherland.....2277 Longstaff ..... The Bombay Co
Shah Jehan..... ....608 Nacoda .... Nacoda
Salette.....2391 Lexellin ....P and O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAR 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date	Agents.
A Pandua.....	2126	Hando'ock....	Durban...		t-3 s M & Co
B Hindoo	3156	Groves ..	Hull ...	8-3 ..	J rinlay
C&R Crown of Castile.....	2827	McKillops...	Genoa...	15-3...	K N xon & Co
F James.....	3078	Macdonald			F F C and Co
G Moshtari	1110	Cottrell	Jeddah...	2-3.....	Bo and P S N Co
H Manzuri.....	2042	Jore ...	Jeiph h...	1-3 ..	Bo and P S N Co
K Kawachi Maru.....	3821	Christiansen	Kobe...	7-3...	N Y Kaisha
M Netherpark.....	2804	Taylor			W and A G and Co
N Clan Leslie.....	2499	Henderson ...		5-3	J F and Co
P Crofatels	3032	Jocken			W and A Graham Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Karachi ..	2518	Morrison ...	Liverpool.		K N and Co
2 Massilia.....	3250	Thomson ...	Liverpool.	9-3	W & A G & Co
4 Wearbeck	2416	Thompson			W & A G & Co
5 Newburn ..	2325	Richard ...	Antwerp...	2-3	W & A G & Co
6 Benguela.....	3533	Owen ...	Anwerp...	8-3...	W & A G & Co
7 Habsburg ...	2 94	Siberech	Prieste.	10-3	A L S N Co
8 Kybfels.....	3 08	Prislin			W and A G and Co
10 11 Ulima...	3 84	Pratt.....	M M and Co		
12&13 Persia.....	4154	Bradshaw.		9-3	P and O Co
11 Dwarka.....	7 9	Marron.....	Bu reh a....	6.3	M M and Co
16 Gleenmoor.....	1 83	Tait...	Antwerp	7-3 ..	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Netravati	Repairing... ...			Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Dawood		Bo S N Co
Saraswati	143	Ebrahim		Bo S N Co

M W D D

Assaye	4359	Cockman	Shanghai ...	12-3 .. P & O Co
30 ton Crane				
Kola 510	Elton... ..	Repairing		M M & Co

ARRIVALS

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
3	African Monarch	Dakers ...	Rotterdam, Jan 30
	Matheson ...	Morris	Glasgow, Jan 5
4	Fairport ...	Greig	Pireans, Feb 12
	Arabistan ...	Davies	London, Feb 1
	Lindenfels ...	Muller	Hamburg, Jan 26

DEPARTURES.

Mar	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
4	City Athens...	Knaut	Liverpool, etc
	Berne	Younger ...	Rangoon, etc.
	Konig	Coltzan ...	Durban, etc.
	Lasna	Winsnes ...	Dunkirk, etc.

The following vessels obtained pratique and cargo on Tuesday.

Steamer Kybfels, Trisins, for Calcutta.
" Moshtari, Cotrell, for Jeddah, etc.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—

Steamer China (to arrive) for China.
" Westborn, (to arrive) for Antwerp, etc.
" Fairport, for Liverpool, etc.
" Whatley Hall, for Liverpool, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Seistan left Marseilles homeward bound on the evening of the 1st inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Chyebassa left Suez on the morning of the 2nd inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Colaba left Gibraltar on the afternoon of the 2nd inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Chyebassa left Port Said on the evening on the 3rd inst.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Colquhoun left Liverpool on the evening of the 1st. inst.

The Austrian Lloyd s. s. "China" from Trieste left Karachi on the 3rd instant evening, and is due here on the 5th instant at 9. p. m. The same Coy's s. s. "Vorwaerts" from Japan and China, left Colombo on the 3rd instant and is due here on the 7th instant morning. The same Coy's s. s. Cleopatra left Trieste on the 1 inst. and is due here on the 15th inst.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Sparta homeward bound arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Neuralia left Suez on the afternoon of the 4th inst.

The Anchor Line s. s. Circassia left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 4th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—10 bales goat hair and 9 bales wool, E Dosa and Co; 2 tons coal, P Shah and Co; 100 bales wool, K Khanez; 81 bales wool, M Joosub; 43 bales wool; The Bombay Co Ltd; 37 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, J N Bilimoria and Co; 124 1-2 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 97 bales wool, D Koondanmall; 157 bales wool and 46 bales silk waste, David Sassoon and Co; 17 bales wool, E Shiojee; 2,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 500 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts teelseed, 1,000 cwts linseed and 499 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

City of Karachi s—3,581 cwts oil cake, Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, J M Bilimoria and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 205 cwts linseed, F F Campbell and Co; 2,500 cwts linseed and 10,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadea s—500 bales hemp, N Kapadia and Co; 200 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 11,000 cwts cottonseed. Ralli Bros; 130 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola, 91 cwts baffalo horns, G Suchedina.

Persia s—10 bales hides, A E H Mahomed; 2 cases Indian curiers, H Cawasji; 1 bale cotton and 5 cases Indian curiers, B J Bhamgara: 21 cases mica, D Shapurji; 26 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 201 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram; 10 bales carpets, W and A Graham and Co; 22 bales hides, V Esmere and Co; 63 bales hides, R M Kooka 40 bales hides and skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 42 cwts bee wax and 125 cwts dry ginger, J B Haji; 37 cwts fishmaws J M Rahimtoola; 30 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanji 2 1-2 tons mica, W H Brady and Co; 5 cases ganja, A M S Mahomed; 38 cwts cottonseed, The Indian Cotton Oil Co Ltd; 3 bales carpets, H Bakerbhoy and Co; 160 cwts dryginger, N Kassum 5 bales hides, H A Oomer; 25 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 25 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 23 bales hides, R M Kooka; 141 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Karachi s—4000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 1093 cwts groundnuts, L Pragji; 1000 cwts gingellyseed, and 2000 cwts, castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

Massilia s—3960 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri;

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Karachi s—150 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR BERGEN.

Hindoo s—52 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—5600 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 1001 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co. 1950 cwts myrabollams, G Sojpal.

Newburn s—15687 1-2 cwts cottonseed, A Khemp; 2000 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji; 2000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Wearbeck s—2900 tons manganesecore, S Mrrison and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Leslie s—30 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 4000 cwts Bonepieces, Croft Mody and Co.

Glenmoor s—3700 cwts mustarseed, Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts gingellyseed. J Fachiri; 3000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Crostafels s—25 1-2 cwts serap iron, Coutts and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Crostafels s—220 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 2,002 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 1,991-2 cwts dairy products A C Kobler; 585 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 55 bales cottonfly, and 100 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co; 2 cwts stone, M R Sunsoodin; 200 bales hemp, H Govindji; 55 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 999 cwts groundnuts, 1,500 cwts mowraseed, 2,460 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales hemp, G Veerjee.

FOR GENOVO.

Crown of Castile s—100 bales cotton, and 2,002 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 52 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 200 bales hemp, J Veerjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—220 bales cotton, The New Moffussil and Co; 275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts gingelly seed, J Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Newburn s—220 bales cottonfly, and 407 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co; 200 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—250 bales cotton, Volkat Bros; 1,000 cwts castorseed C Baggiano and Co; 100 bales cotton, S H Amar and Co; 401 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kawachi Maru s—1,500 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji and Co.

Assaye s—50 bales twist I David 300 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 54 cwts sharkfins, E Moledina; 500 bales tiswt M B Kaisha.

China s—400 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co: 500 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton, Co 225 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,128 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 700 bales twist, M B Kaisha

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

ACTON—MARTIN.—February 3, at St. Thomas' Church, Gonda, by the Chaplain Theodore John Chichester Acton, younger son of Colonel Hampden Acton, late Royal Artillery, and Mrs. Acton Knockeadar, Bray, Co., Wicklow, to Margaret de Carteret Martin, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Binsar House, Almora.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Distribution of Awards, Elphinstone High School Hall, 5-30, H. E. the Governor presiding.
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10 p. m.
Concert by the Cherniavsky Trio at the Opera House, 9-30 p. m.
Salle Francaise: M. Louis Peltier on 'Christopher Columbus,' Thoburn House, Apollo Bandar 6-30 p. m.
Bombay Art Society, Town Hall, 8-30 a. m. to 8 p. m. (S. T.).
Olympia Picture Palace, 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30; and 11 to 12-30 p. m.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6 30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11-30.

Maxim :—There is no excuse to the man who wilfully follows an error because he deems it to be a truth, or who forsakes a truth because he deems it to be an error.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mantua" with the outward Mails of the 21st ultimo left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Persia" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next, at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ..		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March of Triumph...Entry of the Gladiators..... Fucik
Overture ...Tancredi ....Rossini
Waltz { a Ser mate. Birthday .... Eisoldt / b Gavotte ...The Way to the Heart ..... Lincke
Selection ...The Quaker Girl ..... Monckton
Valse .....Morgenblatter.....Strauss
Selection ...Gipsy Love .... P. Lebar
Romance ...Hobemeko .....Leeves

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D. and officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

Overture .....Hayfee..... Auber
Waltz ..... A Waltz Dream ...Strauss
March .....The Stars and Stripes ..... Sousa
Selection ...La Gran Via .....Valverde
Air de Ballet..Lancelot .....Adam
Selection .....The Merry Widow..Lehar
Serenade ..... Schubert ..... Schubert
American Sketch .....The Swanee River..Myddleton
Scotch Diversion .....She was Giddy ...Douglas

MOHAMEDIAN FAIR.—The annual Mohamedian fair will be held on Wednesday, 5th instant, at Khoja street, Khara Tank Road, Refai's Dargah.

PROF. WELINKAR'S ADDRESS.—Under the auspices of the Young Theists' Union, Prof. Welinkar will deliver an address on "Pantheism" (to-day), at the local Prarthana Mandir, at 6-30 p.m.

THE VICTOR

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Mar. 3. BOMBAY, MARCH 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus
2 1-2 per cent. Consol	71 3-8 ex	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes.	69 1-2	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	91 2-4	1-2	
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	93 7-16	1-4	
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	7 7-16	1-2	
do. 2 months' hence	27 5-8	3-16	
Bar Silver in New York	59 3-4	1-2	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25.23	01	
do. do. at Berlin.	20.45		01
do. do. New York	4.87 1-2		
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	1 11-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	1 1-8		1-16
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ...	1 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	1 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day to-day Loans.. ...	5	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans- ..	4 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold, ...77 9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 20 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian bazaar buying.
COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.
Bills on Madras .. Rs. 30,000 at 1s 4 1-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier.	Moderate biz.
Futures	Steady.	
Manchester	Steady with moderate demand.	
Total Sales ...	8,000 bales	
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500	
Imports	18,000	
Mid-Americans ...	6 82 — 83	
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ..	9 35	unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July
6 57	6 56	6 56	6 55
—01	—02	—02	—02
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6 51	6 41	6 28	
—01	—02	—02	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Jan.-Feb.	
6 20	6 17	6 15	
—02	—03		

New York 11 a.m., May. 12·02 July 11·93.
New York official Noon call May 12·19 (?) July 12·21 (?).
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·19 July 12·18.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	15,000
" Receipts at " last year ..	39 000
" Exports to Great Britain .	2,000
" Exports to Continent ...	7 000
Spot Cotton	12·70 unchgd
Futures—Month of May	12·0 +05
Futures—Month of July	11·94+06

Advanced on firm Southern spot market and improved demand, and on favorable cotton goods situation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 1-2 unchgd
Futures month of May ...	12·25+09
Futures month of July ...	12·25+09
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi... ...	Nominal
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	.....
Wassi White Karachi ..	3 7 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months ...	May.-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value	
Wheat Red Karachi ..	No quotation.
Do Months—	
Tone—Firm.	
Wheat afloat for U. K. ...	3,270,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs. ...	35 1-2 Sellers
do Months—Feb.-Mar.—Steady	
Barlette Russo —62 1-2 lb ...	35 1-4 Sellers Feb.-Mar.—Steady

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	37 2-4
Do Months	Feb.—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs	
85 p.c. ex-ship. ...	52 3-4—1-4
Do. Months— ...	Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—	Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs.	
85 p. c. ex-ship ...	53 1-2
Do. Months— ...	Apl.-May
Do. Name of Ports.—	Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore	47 1-2
Do. Months— ...	April-May
Do. Name of Ports.—	Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ..	47 1-4+1-4
Do. Months— ...	March-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.	
Tone—Steady.	
Linseed Calcutta	47 9
Do. Months— ...	Apl.-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 42 1-4 unchgd	
Do. Months— ...	Mar.-Apl.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	£ 6 19 0
Mar.-Apl.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.	

MISCELLANEOUS

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ...	12 5-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...	3 11
Mar.-April—Done—Steady	

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...	£ 79
Yellow Metal ...	£ 7d
Standard Copper G M B ...	£ 65 3-8

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay 14s —Value.

ARRIVALS:—

"Arsturium" and "Ben Cruachan".

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar	
C & F India (Double bags)...	13 5 1-4
Do. Months of Shipment...	May-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Steady moderate business—Dearer on bear covering.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar	
C & F India ...	12s 9 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments—	Mar.-Apr.—Value

Tone—Firmly, held, but nothing doing.
German Beet-root 50 p.c.. 10 1—unchgd
Months of Shipments ... May.—Sellers
10 1 1-2—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Only moderate business:—Opened firm—Closed strong.

E & B & Similar Crystal C & F	
India ...	...14 1 1-2
Months of Shipments...	Apl-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady	
Mauritius Crystals C & F	
Calcutta and Bombay ..	12 6
Month of Shipments	...Mar.—Value
Tone—Firm.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 × 18	
C and F Calcutta—	
Do.	11 3—June—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—	
Do.	11 4 1-2—June—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—	
Do.	12 3—June—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—	
Do.	13 4 1-2—June—Value.
Tone—Firm but only small business doing.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [4TH March 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
5 Boxes Bupees	30,000	Mahomera	Hongkong Bank
13 Bundles Rupees,	24,000	Bahrain	Comptoir de Paris
and Sova	4,500	do	do
14 Cases Rupees	36,000	Muscat	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 1st Mar., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	72	88,683
B. B. and C. I. Rail'y	75	91,546

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Feb 1913	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 27th Dec. 1912	8 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. "	8 "

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Madras is 1 3-4 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE—

The market opened quiet but steady and unchanged. There is still little business doing, the enquiry for Bank remittance being small, and the supply of bills extremely moderate. Far Eastern rates are steadier following the rise in silver.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32
Credits 8 months'sight	...1s. 4 5-16
Do. do forward	1s. 4 9-32 1 22 Mar.
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	..139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 1 4
Shanghai "	.. 198 1-4
Japan "	.. 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 95 5-16 for Cash and 95 7-16 for the settlement and and remained at these rates during the greater part of the day, closing however, 1-16 lower as under.

We quote.—

Cash	...	Rs. 95	4 0
Settlement	...	" 95	6 0

BULLIONS.—

Yesterday bar silver in London advanced 1-4 for ready and 3-16 for forward, the rates being respectively 27 7-16 and 27 5-8. New York was 1-2 up at 59 3-8. The local market opened at 70 1-4 for the first settlement and has advanced 3-16 during the day, closing as under for all positions. A moderate business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 24	0 6
Australian "	...	" 23	15 6
Sovereigns "	...	" 15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	" 73	1 0 cut bars
1st Settlement	...	" 70	7 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 70	8 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	...	" 82	7 0 cut bars
1st Settlement March	...	" 79	13 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 79	14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

Yesterday the American markets closed with a small advance of 5 and 6 points in New York futures, and 9 points in both position in New Orleans. There is nothing of importance regarding the home markets to report. The local market continues irregular for good Broach, owing to speculators operating in connection with options. For other descriptions there is very little enquiry, a few small purchases being made by the bazaar to cover previous sales. Exporters, are practically out of the market. Closing prices are as under.

Ready cotton is dull, and prices are giving way under the influence of a very poor enquiry and pressure to sell. Mills are buying from hand to mouth, and exporters are doing little or nothing.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	325	March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	"	320 1-4	"
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hingunghat ...	"	317	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	"	315	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	"	310	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon... ...	"	307	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	300	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	281	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	273	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	269	"
Sawginned Dharwar ...	"	319	Apl.-May

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	..	Quiet. Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	8,000
Total Imports ...	...	13,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6 60	6 59	6 60
+03	+03	+04
June-July.	July-August.	Aug.-Sept.
6 59	6 55	6 44
+01	+01	+03
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6 31	6 23	6 20
+03	+03	+03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs. 7 14 0 B.T.
Apl-May	...	" 8 13 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs.	9 7 6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	"	7 12 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl-May	"	9 0 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED.—

Tone—Quiet.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	58 0 0
Mimbava ...	"	59 8 0
Black Kutni ...	"	48 8 0
Red Khandwa ...	"	54 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

April-May ...	Rs.	13 11 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	36 0 0
Forward ...	" Rs.	34 12 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs. 26 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet

We quote.—

Bold ...	...	Rs. 50 0 0
Small ...	...	" 47 0 0

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

White Fessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 10 0 B.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May	"	5 8 6 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...		1,665
Bank of India ...		43 1-3
Eastern Bank ...		90 C. D.
Indian Specie ...		63

MILLS.

David ...		457 1-2 Apr
Kohinoor ...		780 "
Manockji Petit ...		3,135 "
New City Mill ...		1,020 "
New Great Eastern ...		200 "
Standard ...		1,310 "

PRESS.

New Mofussil ...		855

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		185
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		176
Bombay S N Ordy ..		250
Colaba Land and Mill ..		1,505
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate		21

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...		600

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m., on yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	19,910 bales.
Wheat ...	...	12,922 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	7,029 "
Rapeseed ...	...	5,967 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	9,922 "
Poppyseed ...	...	14 "
Groundnuts...	...	3,981 "
Castorseed ...	...	8,413 "
Rice ...	...	31,780 "
Myrabollams,	...	5,607 "
Cottonseed ...	...	27,289 "
Mowrasced ...	...	nil "
Gram ...	...	2,605 "
Joowar ...	...	6,432 "
Maize ...	...	117 "
Barley ...	...	925 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.

NEW YORK, Mar. 3.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.		16,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ...		2,000 do.
Exports to Continent ...		10,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York ...		12·70
Future Cotton at New York May		12·01+ 5
Future Cotton at New York July		11·94+ 5
Tone Market at closing Spot..		Steady.
Tone Market at closing Futures		do.
General Tone of Market:—		
Steady and advanced on foreigning firm southern spot market and improved demand.		

NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 3.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 1-2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May	12·25+ 9
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July.	12·25+ 9
Opening tone of Market—	Steady.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ...	Steady and closed quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ...	Quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ...	do
Tota Day's Sales	8,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ...	500 do
Total Sales of Surat ...	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	18,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	9·85
Mid American at Liverpool...	6·82— 3
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.	
Mar.-Apr.	6·57—1
Apr.-May	6·53—2
May-June	6·56—2
June-July	6·55—2
July-Aug.	6·51—2
Aug.-Sept.	6·41—2
Sept.-Oct.	6·28—2
Oct.-Nov.	6·20—2
Nov.-Mar.	6·17—3

Manchester piece goods market—Firm but generally inactive. Fair enquiry for grey shirtings good. There is also demand from China for grey shirtings good.

LONDON, Mar 3.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-June—Ldn.		44 9 Sellers
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ... Mar.-Apl.—Hamburg		47 9 "
Do. La Plata...Mar.-Apl.—Hamburg— ...		42 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Quiet.
Do. Tendency of the Market—		do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Mar—		£ 24-15-0
do ... May-June—		£ 24-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Quiet.
Do. total afloat for U. K....		.....
Do. River Plate exports ...		200,000 qrs
Poppyseed Canal...Apl.-May.—Hamburg...		71 3 Sellers
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Steady
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship... Mar.-Apr.—Antwerp ...		53 3 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Mar.-Apl.—Antwerp ...		54 3 "
Do, Ferozepore usual bold Mar.-Apl.—Antwerp ...		Nomi
Do. Jamba Red—Mar.-Apl. Antwerp		Nomi
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Steady.
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels. Mar.-Apl.—Hull ...		£7-0-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close..		Steady.
Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c. Feb.-Mar.—London.		.....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi Mar.-Apl.—London...		40 6
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) Mar.-Apl.—London...		40

Do. Club No. 2...Mar.-Apl.—London ... 40 6
Do. Choice white Delhi March-Apl.—London— Nomi
Do. Tone o' Market at Close. Firm.
Do. South Australian ...' No sellers.
Do. Bazario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. do
Do. Red Graded American per central—Mar. ... 7 6 1-4
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .

LONDON, Mar 3.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...	Sellers Mar 9 11 1-4
German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...	Apl. 10 3-4 "
" Closing Tone of Market.	Firm
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags)	Mar.-Apl ...13 1 1-2 "
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags)	Apl.-May— 13 1 1-2 "
German Closing Tone Market—	Firm
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India	Mar.-Apl. 12 7 1-2 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India...	Apl.-May 12 9 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market,	Steady.
Mauritius Crystals ...	Feb. 12 6 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	.....
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)—	Mar.-Apl. 13 10 1-2 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags—	Apl.-May... 14 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.,	Steady. "

LONDON, Mar. 3.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta	Mar.-Apl. .. 12 7 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...June.	10 11 1-2
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	10 8 1-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	Mar.-Apl.... 12 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, June	11 3
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	10 9 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...	Mar.-Apl.... 13
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta...	June.. 12 6 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	July-Dec.... 12 0 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi	Mar.-Apl. .. 13 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi	June.. 12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi	July-Dec. .. 12 2 1-4
Closing Tone of Market	Quiet and
Special Feature ...	unchgd

LONDON, Mar. 3.

METALS.

	£	s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	66	7 6
" Best English Selected.	70	0 0
" Braziers	80	0 0
" Tone of Market ...	Firm	
Hard Spelter	23	0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	2	1 0 0
Yellow Metal	.....	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. J. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool	12	0 0
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3	3 0
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	3	6 6
Pig Iron Gartcherrie ...	4	2 6
Lead Pig English	17	0 0
Tone of Steel Market ...	.....	
Silver, Spot	27 7-16	
" 2 months hence ...	27 5-8	
" Tone of Market—	Steady	
Sellers holding for higher prices.		

LONDON, Mar. 3.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	27 7-16
Silver 2 months	27 5-8
" Closing Tone of Market—	Steady
" Tendency, etc., of the Market ...	Speculators buying
Rentes 3 per cent ...	£ 89 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...	£ 74 3-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent...	£ 90 1-4
Sterling loan	£ 90 3-4
Govt Securities, 3 per cent...	£ 76 3 4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ..	£ 83 3-8
Bar Gold per oz	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—	Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market—	Firm.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fcs ...	25·24 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·45 1-2
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols	4·87 1-2
Interest day to day loans ...	4 7-8
Interest 7 days Market loans.	4 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	4 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	4 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	5 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ...	5 1-8

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 4.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	8,000
Tone of Market	Steady.

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Mar.-Apl. ..	6·57	6 60
Apl.-May ...	6·56	6·59
May-June...	6·56	6·59
June-July ...	6·55	6·58
July-Aug....	6·51	6·54
Aug.-Sept...	6 41	6·44
Sept.-Oct....	6·28	6·31
Oct.-Nov....	6·20	6·23
Nov.-Dec....	6·17	6·20

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st Feb, 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receip's.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 2230·0	Rs. 730000	Rs. 40000	Rs. 757000
Or per mile of Ry ..	236	771	4	801
For previous 4 weeks of half-year.	695000	1734·00	11000	2463000
Total for 5 weeks ..	918000	223400	18000	3220000
Comparison.				
Total for cor. week of previous year..	193588	45 062	29 6	64 536
Per mile of Ry. do...	20	478	3	686
Total to cor. date do..	953445	2106314	110890	3070889

Increase for the week ...Rs. 1,08,414
Do. to date .....,9,141, 61

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th February 1913, as compared with the statement of 13th February 1913: —

Liabilities.	Feb. 18. Rs. a. p.	Feb. 25 Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18500000 0 0	18500000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	20497153 0 0	19712244 2 8
Other Deposits, &c	1625 5247 7 4	66163283 15 8
Bank Post Bills, &c ..	636513 11 1	1161725 3 7
Sundries	1533758 14 0	1631473 7 6
	22373751 1 7	227168706 13 5
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	19.05915 0 0	0375885 0 0
Other authorized Investments ...	8823(8 0 0	91404 8 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities	45160 58 5 8	46636426 2 3
Accounts of Credit on do.	4984154 10 9	4 365:87 8 3
Bills discounted, &c	84750 24 10 4	85688837 8 5
Balances with other Banks.	2207739 9 4	18:9712 6 2
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock ..	2478-75 4 11	2497060 7 1
Stamps ...	14810 14 6	15403 0 5
Sundries	471129 10 11	470:50 14 1
	16353 016 2 5	16541050 14 8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	6021 2734 15 2	6212655 14 9
Cash, &c, at Branches ..		
	23732751 1 7	227168706 13 5

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	Rs. 283014	Decrease.
Do. at Branches ...	397175	Do.
Other Deposits	3643016	Increase.
Post Bills.....	475212	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	71787·0	Increase.
Loans	1476168	Do.
Accounts of Credit	1482267	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	1188311	Increase.
Cash at Head Office.....	455 212	Do.
Do. at Branches	2827291	Decrease.

Percentage 32·92.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	861
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1667½
Bank of India ..	100	50	6 "	631xd
Bank of Bengal ..	500	500	14 "	1750
Bank of Madras ..	500	500	12 "	1480
Bank of Baroda...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ..	100	50	7 "	73
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	13
National Bank of India ..	25	12½	12 "	5704
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	63
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	13
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		31
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ..	£20	£20	15 p c	£ 59
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	80
Mercantile Bank..	£25	£12½	7 "	£19
Do. ..	25	12½	7 "	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 2	...

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p. c.	1·5
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 "	12½
Bamanhua	10	10	...	4
Back Pay Bath ..	10	10	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile.....	70	70	7 p. c.	95
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	58
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	570
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld. O.	£ 0	£10	Nil	18½
Do. do P	£10	£10	6 p. c.	177xd
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	3 p. c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	£00	£00	20	965
Bombay Land and Building	£00	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. O.	250	250	7-8	2·5
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	270
Central I. M. Co., Ld.....	10	10	8½	33
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	120
Empire of I. L. A...	500	10	30 p c.	300
John Roberts and Co	100	100	5 p. c.	205
Josts Fans Supply Co.....	10	50	7 yr	50
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ "	174
Karachi Landing .	200	75	12 "	115
Marcks and Co ..	100	100	8	100
Marshall Price and Co .....O	100	100	4 p. c.	...
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	72
Napier Hotel Co ..	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L A. Co	500	50	20 p. c.	330
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	35
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	825
Shivrajpore Syn, etc.	10	10	...	21
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	90
Scundy and Co ...	100	100	...	20
Tata I. Sl. Co. O.	75	85	...	97½
Tata I. Sl. Co. D.	80	80	...	217
Ld P.	150	150	...	173
Thacker and Co ...	50	50	30 p. c	2·2
Telephone Co	25	25	yr. 1-2	60
Treasher and Co...	500	500	yr. 80	475

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums, and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ..	500	500	yr. 10	775
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	90
Bezar Mfg ..	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg ..	500	500	40	220
Bombay Dyeing and M Co .	250	250	15	710
Bombay United ..	250	250	Nil	640
Century ...	100	100	3	290
Central India ...	500	500	70	2210
China ...	1000	1000	...	775
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	440½
Colaba Land and Mill ..	700	700	20	1100
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr. 10	775
Crescent ...	100	100	4	114
Currimbhoy ...	1000	1000	...	1150
Crown ...	500	500	20	510
David ...	450	200	10	490
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	50
Empress

SIR J. J. MADRASSA JUBILEE.

CLOSING CELEBRATIONS AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY MR. HILL.

The celebrations in connection with the Jubilee of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Zarthoshti Madrassa came to an end last night with the distribution of prizes to the meritorious students of the Madrassa.

The Hon. Mr. Claude H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I. C. S., presided, and Miss Hill gave away the prizes in the unavoidable absence of her mother.

There was a large and distinguished gathering of Parsi ladies and gentlemen and the table, full of the prize-books, medals, cheques and cups, made a brave show.

The Secretary, Dr. Modi, gave a history of the Madrassa, from which we take the following :—

DR. MODI'S REPORT.

To perpetuate the memory of the first Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., who died on the 15th April 1859, his widow, Lady Avabai, sent to the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet, of whom her son, the late Mr. Rustomji Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, was then the President, the sum of Rs. 35,000 with a letter, asking that the amount might be credited in separate account in the name of her husband, the first Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, in the books of the Punchayet, that a school or a Madrassa might be conducted from the income of the fund, and that the sons of priests and, if the Trustees thought proper, the sons of laymen as well might be given there a knowledge of the Zend and Pahlavi languages and subjects pertaining to the Zoroastrian religion.

The subject of the donation was discussed at a meeting of the Trustees and was referred to a Committee which made, among others, the following recommendations :—That a Madrassa of the kind suggested by Lady Avabai be founded where intelligent members of the priestly community might receive such religious instruction as would enable them to get the title of "Dastur" ; (2) the students on finishing their course be given "Sanads" or certificates conferring on them the title of Dastur ; (4) that the Zend, Pahlavi, Sanskrit and Persian languages might be taught in the institution, and that the head-master might be a scholar from Europe knowing the Sanskrit and Zend languages ; (5) that the Pahlavi and Persian languages might be taught by a learned Dastur or Mobad ; (6) that the Madrassa might be conducted at a monthly cost of Rs. 800, out of which Rs. 300 should be paid as salary to the Sanskritist from Europe ; and (7) that the Madrassa might be conducted for a period of three years as an experiment.

As the original fund was not sufficient to meet the expenditure recommended in the first scheme, the Committee re-considered their scheme, and submitted a fresh one entailing a cost of Rs. 250 per month, and Mr. Rustomji Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy offered to make up the deficit of Rs. 100 per month for a period of three years. The late Mr. Kharsedji Fardunji gave a sum of Rs. 25,000, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent., and later on gave another sum of Rs. 30,000, and Mr. Byramji Maneckjee Wadia of Surat gave a sum of Rs. 10,000. The Madrassa was opened on 4th March 1863, with the late learned Dastur, Dr. Peshotan Byramji Sanjana, the well known Pahlavi scholar of the time as its first editor and translator and as the first principal. In 1878 some laymen were admitted in addition to the sons of priests. Mr. Kharsedji Rustamji Cama, the well-known oriental scholar, was appointed Superintendent in 1880 and continued to give his valuable services to the Trustees till his death in 1909.

The Trustees have tried with success the experiment of occasionally appointing Iranian scholars of the West to hold the annual examinations with the object of getting the work at the Madrassa more into line with Western standards.

The teaching of Sanskrit was discontinued is 1882, but it has been re introduced as a subject of voluntary study. In 1884 the Avesta and Pahlavi languages were admitted for all the University examinations. Since that year the Madrassa has adopted the University curriculum for its course. As stated, one of the original objects of the institution was to prepare young Parsi priests for the Dasturship of some of the Parsi centres. That object has been, to some extent, fulfilled. A number of students of the Madrassa have risen to the Dasturships or Vice-Dasturships of different towns.

After reading the above history, the Secretary read a short report of the work of the Madrassa during the last two years. The total expenses came to about Rs. 8,500 in 1911 and Rs. 7,600 in 1912. In the year 1911 Mr. F. D. Bardi won the Bai Aimai Kharsedji Cama Scholarship. In 1912 the students won the following University scholarships:—The Jamsetji Nusserwanji Petit Scholarship in M.A., the Framji; Bhavnagri Scholarship in the Intermediate examination and the Bai Aimai Kama Scholarship in P.E.

The Trustees tendered their best thanks to Dr. Manekji Bomanji Davar., M.A, Ph. D., for kindly supervising the work of the Madrassa, to the examiners for kindly examining the different classes, and to the Principal and the teachers for the good work they had done during the years under report.

Ervad Eduljee K. Antia, Ervad Sheriarjee D. Bharucha, Dastur Rustomjee Jamsetji of Surat, and Mr. Framjee Hormusjee Arjani who had joined the Madrassa fifty years ago, when it was opened, received special Jubilee medals.

Miss Hill also gave away the other medals, certificates and prizes.

Dr. Sorab Khursedji Nariman, M.D., Hony. Physician of the Parsee Fever Hospital, was presented with two silver cups in recognition of his services for about fourteen years.

Dr. Sorab Khursedji Nariman acknowledged the presents in a few words.

The President then announced that the Wadia Trustees had paid Rs. 5,000 for founding a scholarship in Avesta and Pahlavi.

The President, the Hon. Mr. Hill, then delivered the following speech:—

MR. CLAUDE HILL'S SPEECH.

My wife and I feel that we are very fortunate in having been asked to preside and distribute the prizes here to-day and I regret very much that my wife is unfortunately unable to be present. We have done our best by substituting my daughter. The fact that to day is the 50th anniversary since the foundation of the Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy Zarthusti Madrassa lends the occasion a very special importance, and it must be a matter of gratification to the distinguished descendant of the original founder to reflect that, at a time when so much is fluid and so many institutions are undergoing radical change, a movement initiated 50 years ago is not only still in an active state, but actually is undergoing development. That is surely the highest testimony to the wisdom and foresight of the original benefactor.

You are all familiar with the history of the benefaction whose 50th anniversary is to-day, and so I do not propose to detain you with a detailed description of its early inception and growth ; but I should like, if I may, to bring into prominence some of the considerations which emerge from your history, and suggest one or two conclusions which may be worth your thought. Your worthy Secretary is a profound student of the history of Zoroastrianism and has written and published many articles and books upon the subject, some of which he has been good enough to send me; and I have been furnished by its author with Mr. Rawlinson's recently published book on "Bactria", which incidently throws an interesting side-light upon the extent and influence of Zoroaster's teaching upon Persia and Central Asia some 2,500 years ago. There is perhaps no more curious event in history than the two-fold fate of your religion and philosophy; and I know of no completely analogous case of a similarly rapid rise and spread, and an equally widespread fatality. For present purposes a hasty and incomplete sketch must suffice.

The creed which found its highest and most philosophic expression in the teachings of Zarathushtra or Zoroaster, was evolved out of the earlier Aryan element-worshipping religions, and reached its widest expansion of influence probably just before the reign of Cyrus the Great, who so nearly succeeded in supplanting with it the idolatrous Olympian myths of the Greeks. It continued to be the State religion in Iran for some centuries though, in the process of time and with the disintegration of empires and kingdoms, it became overlaid with many superstitions and lost its purity. It was probably, like Buddhism, never a religion that appealed to the exclusion of grosser superstions, to the mass of the people, even of Media, its birth-place. The incursion and domination of the Greeks, and later of the Parthians and Scythians a further loosened the national character of the religion, and when a few centuries later Islam over ran two continents, Zoroastrianism was rooted out from its birth-place and its remnant of devoted adherents had to emigrate to India whose perennial toleration of religions of every character and shade is one its most notable historical traits.

As I have said, there is probably no completely 'parallel case in the religions of the world ; but I suggest, for what it is worth, that such analogy as exists between the development and decline in India of Buddhism and the history of your religion is attributable to somewhat similar internal characteristics. Of all the great world-religions Buddhism and Zoroastrianism contain perhaps a greater element of spiritualism and a smaller substratum of anthropomorphism than any others. As in the case of the earlier evolution, from the same elemental Aryan religion, of the Vedanta philosophy, so with Zoroastrianism, there was evolved, over and above those elements, a form of a philosophy and a moral teaching the plane of which has hardly been surpassed. Of this, you, Zoroastrians have every reason to be proud; and this consideration should be the highest incitement to you to be worthy to-day of the lofty ideals preached to your ancestors when the world was so young at the very dawn of history. But, as I have had occasion to quote so often, no religion has ever survived in its highest or purest form which has been too far in advance of the plane of thought and understanding of of the people among whom it has germinated. The cold austerity of Buddhism was indeed the State religion in India for a few reigns under the orders of an enlightened dynasty of rulers; but it could not survive at that period as a people's religion in the pure form preached by Gautama, and it succumbed. It seems to me that there is some analogy between the past history of the two cases; but there is none whatever in what happened subsequently.

There is no other community with which I am acquainted which harassed, exiled and reduced to a handful, has yet clung so tenaciously to its ideals. Your own sacred emblem of fire is indeed the only thing by which the faith and courageous determination of your ancestors can fitly be typefied. They held aloft as it were a torch in the darkness and through storm and stress, privation and poverty, have kept alive, in a most remarkable fashion, the aims and ideals of your first teacher. And the world to-day is the richer.

Well, was not the action of the first founder of your Madrassa, the Lady Avabai, in requesting that her donation to perpetuate the memory of the first Sir Jamsetjee, should be devoted to the foundation of a school for the education of the sons of priests and others, on "good principles", in Zend Pahlavi and the Zoroastrian religion—I say was she not, in her own person, demonstrating that the spirit, which animated the old Parsis of former days, still survived, and that there is still among you a determination to be worthy of your great inheritance : for you have spiritual inheritance as great as that of any people of the world. You know what the element underlying the Shintoism of Japan is—the so-called "a ncestor-worship." It seems to be not far removed in its idealism from what we should all emulate, namely, the ambition to be worthy of our inheritance. That, I take it, was at the back of the pious founder's intention.

Now, if you will bear with me for a moment, I should like to extract a more modern lesson. It was said the other day, when I had the pleasure of presiding at the Students' Brotherhood, by my friend Father Ailinger, that it seemed to have become a sort of rule that whenever an educational function was in the air, I should turn up. I know he meant it kindly, but it made me wonder seriously whether I ought not to give you all a rest. I seem to be always (like Mr. Gould) endeavouring to extract moral lessons from every occasion—and I am in serious jeopardy of becoming that most odious of all things : the professional lay-preacher. But please believe that if I seem to be preaching I am really endeavouring to learn : and I have not only learnt much from the literature on the subject of this Madrassa, but desire, in what I shall now say, merely to let you share in certain ideas which what I have learnt, has suggested to me.

The history of the Zarthoshti Madrassa, as supplied to me, explains that the Lady Avabai, by the "good principles" on which she desired the teaching of Pahlavi and Zend should be conducted, meant Western scientific methods. That has given me the excuse to say something about Western and Indian methods of education. As you know, from the recent exposition of Government's educational policy, we have set before ourselves the task of spreading primary education so widely that it shall be accessible to all so soon as this is possible consistently with the supply of an adequately paid staff of teachers. We already, by a system of grants-in-aid, assist secondary and higher education as provided by voluntary effort as well as providing HighSchools and so forth. But it is becoming increasingly evident that the more advanced thinkers among the community are coming to recognise that all this, though it be the limit, perhaps, at which the State should aim, does not complete the educational edifice as viewed by Western eyes and as now demanded by Indian developments. This Madrassa is one of the very few completely self-supporting institutions in this country ; and I should like to see the wealthier portion of the community—Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan awake to the fact that to complete the edifice "on good principles" (to qnote again the words of Lady Avabai) the efforts of Government must be seconded and made whole by private endeavour. High Schools and hostels, maintained or aided by Government, as they at present exist, meet the urgent needs of the general public to some degree ; but they have been well described as the dry bones of the educational fabric; and do not, as organised, cover the needs of the well-to-do sections of the community in Western India any more than do the Government educational establishment in England satisfy the demands of those who take a pride in securing and paying for the best education that can be got in England. I know that there are parents among you, Parsis, who, from this very cause, cannot find in India the schools of the type they want, and have to send their children abroad for their education.

What I would ask you to consider is whether it is not worthwhile to organise for yourselves the institutions you want, on the basis and model of some of the great English foundations. Originally those foundations consisted, for the most part, in a small grant of land, and a small grant-in-aid—such as you might confidently rely upon getting: and in process of time, with benefactions and by good organisation and the exaction of adequate fees—paying in full for the services rendered—they have become more than self-supporting. Whether for the community at large, or only for each section of the community, I suggest to you that it is a business proposition; and for you, Zoroastrians, I suggest that an example of a permanent work of this kind is to your hand in the great benefaction, the jubilee of whose benevolence we are celebrating to-day. I am restricted by time, to-day, to sketching in the barest outline, an idea which has in part been inspired by that example; and I shall hope that some of your leaders will give me the chance of elaborating the idea in greater detail to them.

I know that in this community and on this occasion I shall be exonerated from the suspicion which so often attaches to the utterances of those of us who, through no fault of our own, happen to occupy official positions; and I believe that most of you, who know me, will believe me when I say that, if this idea, and in the suggestions which may, from time to time emanate from us for the organization of independent self-help in matters educational, we are actuated, not by a niggardly desire to evade our responsibilities, but from a feeling of jealousy for the credit of things Indian and and the interests of the communities which go to make up Indian society and progress. You, Parsis, are noted for your public spirit and large charities. This question of organizing for yourselves on the best principles a scheme of education, based on the model of some of the English foundations, is not a matter strictly of charity, but is one which concerns the character-moulding of future generations of the leaders of your community. And, as I have said, your whole history is a demonstration of what can be done by a community, however small, which courageously adheres to high principles and high ideals.

Before concluding, I must turn to another subject—and say with what pleasure I have learnt of the splendid self-sacrificing work which has, for years past, been done by Dr. Sorabji Nariman. For 12 years past Dr. Nariman has given gratuitously his services to the relief of members of the Parsi community who have been the victims of plague; and it must be a reward to him, as it is gratifying to us all, to know that his voluntary labours are so deeply appreciated. The reports of the Parsi Punchayet Funds, which have reached me, show that, for at least three months of each year, since plague first established its hold here, Dr. Nariman has laboured devotedly and gratuitously for its alleviation. He is, in fact, another of the long list of Parsis whose lives show that the old spirit which characterised the small band of Zoroastrain refugees, still survives.

Let me thank you once more for giving me the opportunity to be present here to-day and for having asked Miss Hill to distribute the prizes. May the work initiated by the founder of the Madrassa go on and prosper, and may others cause it to ramify and grow, so that the high ideals of your religion may find their reflection in the life and progress of the Parsi community.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SPEECH.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, in proposing a vote of thanks said :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Hill for presiding on this and to Miss Hill for so kindly distributing the prizes on this occasion. It is one more proof, if any were needed, of their broad and catholic sympathies. This is not the first time that Mr. Hill has lent his support to objects in which he is not directly or immediately interested, and I am sure the past and present students of this institution, and those who have its well at heart such appreciate his presence on this memorable day in its history.

Ladies and Gentleman, from a brief glance I have cast at the history of the negotiations which resulted in the foundation of this institution, I was particularly struck by the enlightened spirit in which the donor approached the object she had in view. She was not satisfied that the families of our priestly classes should be instructed merely in the ancient languages and sacred writings of our people, but that such instruction should be on the best and most modern lines. With this object, she desired that the requisite knowledge should be imparted by scholar, from the West, who would be able to substitute the modern scientific method for the old traditional ways of teaching. Want of sufficient funds necessitated the adoption of a more modest programme, but even then much has been done to conduct the institution in accordance with the wishes of the donor and those who generously devoted their time and thought to help and encourage her plans. Gentlemen, you will agree with me that it is this enlightened spirit of incorporating all that is best in the thought and culture of the West, resolutely leaving behind the course to which tradition or orthodoxy may drive us, that has helped to give us, Parsees, the position we enjoy in the public and social life of this country. It a topic on which I would fain like to dwell, but I do not wish to detain you, and must come back to where I started.

Ladies and gentlemen, I wish to thank the Hon'ble Mr. Hill once again for the trouble he has taken in coming here and delivering the thoughtful address to which we have listened with such interest. Private enterprise in India in educational matters needs all the encouragement it can get, and the presence of sympathetic officials, like Mr. Hill, is a guarantee that such help, whenever deserved, will not be sought for in vain.

Before the President's departure, Sir Jamsetjee introduced several of the prize-winners amongst the boys and girls to the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, who shook hands and had a short talk with them.

The meeting then dispersed.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

LADY SYDENHAM PRESIDES OVER ANNUAL MEETING.

Her Excellency Lady Sydenham presided over the annual meeting of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, which was held last evening at Government House, Malabar Hill. Many of the prominent ladies were present.

After some formal business connected with the Association, had been gone through, Mrs. Gordon Tucker read the annual report for the twenty-second year of the Association, which was submitted by the Executive Committee of the Association. The report, after giving the details of work done by the Association, referred to the deaths of some of the prominent members of the Association, and quoted the following reply received to the letter forwarded by the President to the King-Emperor and Queen during their Majesties' visit to this country.

Buckingham Palace,
29th March, 1912.

Dear Lady Clark,—The Duchess of Devonshire has submitted your Excellencie's letter to the Queen. I am commanded by her Majesty to ask you, to be good enough to inform the members of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association in Bombay, that the King and Queen are duly touched by the kindly references which they made at the annual general meeting with regard to the recent visit of their Majesties. The King and Queen are much pleased to hear that their visit gave such general satisfaction, and it is gratifying to their Majesties to feel that it has tended to cement the bond of friendship and good-will between Indian and English people, thereby assisting one of the chief aims your Association has in view.

Yours sincerely,
E. W. WALLINGTON.

The report further stated: At the end of last year the members numbered 291. The numbers are now 40 life members, and 254 annual members.

The accounts showed that the Association had a balance of Rs. 7,993 in its favour; and Rs. 3,330-5-2 for the Miss Manning Memorial Fund.

Before closing the report the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association wished to place on record the gratitude to God of the members of the Association for the preservation of the lives of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, and Association's abhorrence of the dastardly crime and its admiration of the courage calmness and self-control shown by their Excellencies. In the end the ladies congratulated Lord and Lady Sydenham on the conferring of a peerage on his Excellency the Governor.

Mrs. Greaves proposed the passing of the reports and accounts, which was carried unanimously.

Dilshad Begum Nawab Mirza next moved the resolution for the appointment of Messrs. Batlibai and Batlibai, Chartered Accountans, to andit the accounts of the Association during the ensuing year as in the past.

Mrs. Talyarkhan then proposed thanks to the members of the Executive Committee for the excellent work they had done in the past year.

Mrs. Heaton in a few words spoke of the deep and absorbing interest evinced by Lady Sydenham in the welfare of the Association and how they were all indebted to her for the help and guidance that her Excellency had extended to them on all occasions. She proposed a hearty vote of thanks to her Excellency for all she had done in striving to promote the interests of the Association, in presiding over it and in lending the use of the hall in Government House for the deliberations of the Association.

Lady Petit seconded and the proposition was carried with enthusiasm.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

As Dr. E. Moses (M. P.) and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad were the only two candidates for election by the registered graduates of the Bombay University, they have been declared duly elected and only a Government notification sanctioning the same is now needed. Dr. E. Moses replaces Mr. Chunilal D. Saraya, who has retired this year, and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad has been re-elected.

MURDER OF A WOMAN.

CLERK AND CHOWKIDAR UNDER ARREST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 4.

The police have arrested Munshi Bhagwati Prasad, Muni ipal Cattle Pound Clerk, and a Pound chowkidar, on a charge of the alleged murder of an Indian woman in the Pound premises on the night of the 26th February last.

It appears that the dead body of the woman was badly hacked and was found on the sands near the bridge over the Ganges. It is alleged that the two accused killed the woman, wrapped the corpse up in a cloth, and, putting it on an ekka, drove to the Ganges and threw the body in the river.

A quantity of jewellery, which the woman was said to be wearing, was found in the clerk's quarters in the Pound. The accused will be put on their trial shortly.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 4.

A Press *communique* states :—His Honour Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, proceeds on five and a half months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 15th May, and his Majesty has approved of the appointment to the officiating vacancy, of Sir George Watson Shaw, K.C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner in Upper Burma, at present on leave.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Of the four matches in the Singles which were down for decision on Monday afternoon, two were productive of excellent tennis. The principal match of the day was that between England and Milne. These men are old antagonists and ordinarily there is little to pick between them. In the Marrayet Cup competition, which was played at the Gymkhana before these championships commenced, both players had succumbed to Kidd ; England, strange to say, without notching a single game; and Milne was beaten in the final by two sets to one after a magnificent contest. Much was the interest therefore that was taken in Monday's game, and indeed it is safe to say that never was finer play witnessed in Bombay. As one competitor, who was unfortunately beaten in one of the preliminary rounds, was heard to remark, "It was worth the entrance fee and more besides, just to see that one match."

England is known of old to be a player who at times can be brilliant, but on Monday afternoon he excelled himself. Hard drives, both forehand and backhand, volleys, half volleys and smashes, all were played with wonderful ease and precision, and his service too, was splendid, the ball screwing about after the bounce like a live thing. Milne played a fine game throughout but he couldn't manage that service. He was hitting hard, too, but hard as he smote the ball, back it came from England's racket with twice the power. The rallies were not long as a rule, they could not be when the pace was forced so hard. But the spectators did not want long rallies. They saw some real good tennis and were satisfied. Round after round of applause went up as one or other player brought off a brilliant stroke. In the first set Milne lead by 3 games to 2, when England settled down and completely took charge winning all the next four games of the set. England also won two out of the first three games in the second set, but here for a time, Milne held him and took the score to 3—2. It was no good however, England was not to be denied. The pace he set was too hot; and he won the remaining games of the second set in the same volcanic manner as he did the first.

Score :—England beat Milne 6 3—6-3.

Lucas had a long drawn-out game with Mehta, which was principally interesting because the men were so evenly matched. The tennis on the whole was not very good; both players seeming afraid to go for their shots. Lucas eventually won when the light was beginning to fail.

Score :—Lucas beat Mehta 7-5 —10 8.

Navroji, as was expected, had little trouble in defeating Dastoor, although the latter in the first set put up a good fight. Naoroji did not commence well and Dastoor actually won the first four games, but he could do little else, for the former, who was now thoroughly aroused and possibly a little surprised at his opponent's success, took up his task in earnest and won ten games in succession. Then Dastoor won a game, but Naoroji finished off the second set and won the match by two sets to love.

Score:—Navroji beat Dastoor 6-4—6 1.

It was expected that McCormack and Nicholson would have a hard fight, but nothing of the sort occurred. McCormack, who, given sufficient practice and experience, should develop into a fine player, once again played the same steady game that he did when he defeated Bhadkambar on Saturday; and Nicholson, who was very out of form, could make no impression whatsoever.

Score :—McCormack beat Nicholson 6-0—6-2.

YESTERDAY'S MATCHES.

There were four matches in the Doubles for decision yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon but none of them aroused much interest from the spectators. The match on Court No. 2 was between England and Nicholson and Colbeck and Bunbury and resulted after a very poor game, in an easy win for the first-named pair.

Score—England and Nicholson beat Colbeck and Bunbury 6-2, 6-3.

J. A. D. Naoroji and Engineer played N. F. Naoroji and Bottlewala on Court No. 1 and should on form have won their match with ease. Engineer's partner, however, for once in his life was out of form and the other Naoroji and Bottlewala taking advantage of this succeeded in winning the second set. Otherwise there is little to be remarked upon the match.

Score :—J. A. D. Naoroji and Engineer beat N. F. Naoroji and Bottlewalla 6-2, 4-6, 6 2.

Chinmalgand and Desai playing a strong game quickly accounted for their opponents Shirgaokar and Shiveshwarkar in two straight sets. Chinmalgand is in excellent form this year and he and his partner have first-class chance of winning the Doubles Championship It will be remembered that Chinmalgand, when partnered by Fyzee won this trophy last year.

Score : Chinmalgand and Desai beat Shirgaokar and Shiveswarkar 6-1— 6 2.

There was a fairly close match between Gunjikar and Wagle and Mehta and Modi, which the former pair eventually won in two sets thus qualifying to meet Engineer and Naoroji in the simi-finals.

Score.—Gunjikar and Wagle beat Mehta and Modi, 6-4—6 4.

SINGLES SEMI-FINALS.

This afternoon the semi-finals in the Singles will be played.

England vs. McCormack.

Navroji vs. Lucas.

Referee.—Mr. E. Feners Nicholson.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Now that the Hunting Season is drawing to a close it was with great delight that we found another bye-day had been fixed for Tuesday but only about fifteen of us seemed able to enjoy the pleasure, partly I expect owing to Military duties, which are again in full swing at Santa Cruz.

A move was made from the Kennels at 6-25 in the driection of Chuckla, but in spite of all endeavour hounds could not find a jack either at Chuckla or the Mangoe Tope or even at the foot of Sunday Hill and it was not until just opposite the Grange Bungalow that our drooping spirits were revived ; when on entering a spinney close by, hounds, by a ringing burst of music, clearly proved a jack had only just vacated his retreat and away we went at top speed over the Grange Bunds towards the grasslands ; but this was indeed an unusual customer for turning sharp right-handed he came right back down the bands on his old line again and to our great satisfaction crossed the road heading for the open country beyond, the line at this point took us a little right handed towards the Bomanwadi Village but the jackal decided to try Chuckla as a harbour of refuge, but the hounds were not to be denied and with great determination chased him away off the hill, once more right-handed towards Jackal Hill.

For a moment it seemed as if the jack would cross the Railway line but a lucky turn right-handed took us away from the danger and once more we headed back for Chuckla, this time crossing the hill over those splendid hedges which afforded some of us, I repeat some of us, with many a good lep; on breasting the hill we travelled down the lane through the village and over the big hill just short of Sahar Hill itself, and it was here we met many of our military friends who were out on manœuvres, one of whom was obviously at a loss to know what to do when he found the hounds dashing straight at him.

The jack had crossed the tank and headed for the melon ground ahead, quickly pursued by the leading hounds, who streaming off the hill at a great pace were able to get on level terms with their quarry and pulled him down just short of Sahar Church, close to the Pipe line.

It was an unusual but very nice line of country and I am sure those of us who were there were all glad to have taken part in the run. Owing to our close proximity to Santa Cruz, the Kennels were reached about 8-15.

J. C.

POONA RIFLE MEETING.

CONTINUATION OF DIVISIONAL CONTESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Mar. 4.

Three matches in connection with the Poona Divisional Rifle Association Central Meeting took place to-day. These matches are called Individual Defence, Loophole Competition and Fulling Plates. The first two were from 300 yards and the third from 400 yards. To-day's results were briefly as follows:—

Match 4—Individual Defence, 300 Yards; British.

Lce. Sergt. R. Caddich, L. N. Lancs., 21 points, Rs. 30.

Col. Sergt. F. Osborne, 2nd. Norfolks, 20 points, Rs. 15.

Sergt. Major Semmence (ditto), 19 points, Rs. 10.

Match 4, Individual Defence, 300 Yards ; Indian.

Pte. Vithal Sellar, 117th Mahratta, 26 points, Rs. 30.

Musician Shentish, 95th Russells, 23 points, Rs. 15.

Naik Ahmed Hussain Khan, 119th Infantry, 23 points, Rs. 10.

Match 6—Loophole Competition, 300 yards. British.

Col. Sergt. F. Osborne, and Norfolks, 6 points. Rs 30.

Pte. R. Waller (ditto) points. Rs. 1.

Match 6—Loophole Competition, 300 Yards ; Indian.

Pte. Bable Parat, 117th Mahrattas, 5 points, Rs. 15.

Pte. Shaik Ibrahim, 117th Mahrattas 5 points, Rs. 15.

Match 5—Falling Plates, 400 Yards. British.

Col. Sergt. A Well, L. N. Lancs, 15 points, Rs. 15.

Sergt.—Major Semmence, Norfolks, 15 points Rs. 15.

Match 5—Falling Plates. Indian.

Subadar Govind Parab, 117th Mahrattas. 15 points, Rs. 15.

Pte. Remounder Dhonduji, 3rd. Sappers and Miners, 15 points, Rs. 15.

Aggregate for the previous six matches —

British Troops.

Col.—Sergt. Wheal, 2nd Loyal North Lancs, 101 points Gold Medal.

Sergt. Major S. Semmance, Norfolks, 94 points, Silver Medal.

Indian Troops.

Subedar Komal Singh, 95th Russels Infantry, 86 points Silver Medal.

Lce.-Naik Zuhar Hassan Khan, 95th Russels Infantry, 85 points

THEOSOPHIST'S CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Mar. 4.

The further hearing of the case brought by Mr. Schwarz of the Theosophical Society's headquarters at Adyar against the "Hindu" for alleged defamation was resumed to-day. Complainant's cross-examination was continued. He deposed that Leadbeater was at present at Adyar. He has been living there for two years.

Council—Don't you believe Leadbeater is on the threshold of divinity ?

Witness : I believe Leadbeater is on the thrse hold of divinity and I understand the word divinity in the same sense as that in which Mrs Besant uses it.

In reply to further questions witness said that Leadbeater was a fellow-initiate with Mrs. Besant.

Q:—What do you mean by fellow-initiate ?

Mr. Richmond for the complainant objected to this question but the Magistrate overruled the objection Witness then replied that there was a great brotherhood of highly advanced beings, who guided the destinies of this world, and an initiate was one who has been admitted into this brotherhood.

In reply to further question witness said that at present not a single young student was under the charge of Leadbeater, but about a year ago Leadbeater had charge of three young students, Krishnamurthy, Nityananda and Hubert Van Hook were their names There were complaints made about Leadbeater's conduct from Narayana. Iyer, father of Krishnamurthy and Nityananda.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA Mar. 4.

At to-day's opium sale there was again no bid for certified opium but a considerable advance was registered in the price of the uncertified drug. A total of 1,100 chests of Behar and Benares was offered and each chest fetched exactly the same price, Rs. 3,050, the total proceeds of the sale being Rs. 33,55,000.

At last month's sale the same number of chests were sold and the proceeds were 2,580,625, while the general average price per chest was Rs. 2,346, so that the receipts to-day show an advance of Rs. 774,375 and the price per chest an increase of Rs. 716.

News has been received from Home, that Mr. Lutyens, an architect associated with the planning of the new Delhi, has been elected on associate of the Royal Academy.

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Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 5th March, 1913.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES AND RESEARCH WORK.

In a previous issue we referred to the painful fact that the output of original work by Indians in every branch of learning and fine arts, including even those languages and other subjects of study which belong exclusively to their own country, is so meagre in quantity, and poor in quality, as to be practically nil. This melancholy fact was again touched upon by the Chancellor in his impressive speech the other day; and it would be interesting to consider the question once more in connection with the Indian Universities. Why is it that so little original work is being done in India? There must be a number of causes working together to bring about this end. Perhaps, the first cause is the incubus of the tradition of oral instruction, and of religion as the object of all learning. The original character of Hindu learning was religious. The pupils sat round their guru and learned by heart thousands of mantras, every one of which was designed either to inculcate good living or to accompany the performance of some religious cermony. That is to say, knowledge was sought not for its own sake but as a means to salvation. There exists, even at the present day, in India a considerable number of Brahmans who, though accustomed to perform religious rites and recite mantras, are almost and, in some cases, quite unable to read and write. Combined with this tradition of oral instruction, we have the tradition of a definite period of life being assigned to study. The pupil, after the period of study, closed his education with a ceremony, and was not expected after that moment to use his mind any more, or to keep it open as an instrument for assimilating new ideas. This is the one great and essential difference between the idea of education in the East and in the West. The object of the education of youth in the West has always been to fit the pupil not only for an active life, but for the acquisition of further knowledge without a teacher. It is this conception of the adult keeping open his mind and continuing his studies throughout his life that is so utterly foreign to the Hindu; and though the ideal of teaching as the inculcation of methods of study, rather than as the mere imparting of instruction, has been repeatedly urged upon Indian public thought, it has never been, in any way, accepted.

And this brings us to the second main cause of the meagre output of original work in India, namely, the absence of inquisitiveness from the Indian temperament. Inquisitiveness is the Indian description of the trait in our Western character to which we would prefer to give a nobler name. It is the desire to know, the love of knowledge for its own sake, the intense pleasure of feeling that, by his own exertion, a man has added something to the sum of the world's learning. The best description of this characteristic is the well known "Grammarian's funeral of Browning," "Fierce as a dragon, He (soul-hydroptic with a sacred thirst) sucked at the flagon,"—and this to the last moment of his life. In every sphere of Indian life we see mental apathy. The medical practioner in Europe keeps himself "au fait" with the lastest developments of medicine. On his table you will find several journals describing new discoveries and new methods. His library is full of books. The Indian Medical practitioner does his training and takes his degree. He then, as a general rule, we fear, ceases to study medicine, and, if he lived to be a hundred, you would find him adhering to the antiquated methods of his youth, and ignorant of all the advancement of the science in the interval. It would be useless to enlarge upon this topic; because this trait in the Indian character is so familiar and so obvious that it strikes one at every turn. And so long as the mass of educated men regard their degrees as the final goal in their mental development, so long as their houses contain no books, and their moments of leisure are frittered away in sleep and amusement, so long will the output of orginal work be nil.

The third main cause of this result appears to us to be the want of homogeniety among the professorial staff of Indian Colleges and Universities. In a western University the teaching staff is all of one caste and class. Their houses and rooms are common meeting places for men of learning. Each one of them feels it to be a point of honour to do some original work in his own line, and to court the criticisms of all his colleagues. Examinations of students are only incidents. The main tenor of the professorial life is the sharpening of intellect upon intellect, and above all, the advancement of knowledge. In India we have a painfully hetrogeneous collection of instructors. The English "professors" are men who have not, as a rule, that earnest zeal in the cause of learning which is desirable. Their spare time, though ample, is not devoted to original works. Nor are they, as a rule, of that consummate order of intellect without which a fellowship in a college at Oxford or Cambridge is unattainable. It is a melancholy fact that the Indian Educational Service in India has not, as a whole, turned out any very valuable original work. A few notable exceptions like Dr. M. A. Stein occur to the mind at once. But work of almost equal value has been done by Indian Civilians whose leisure time is most exiguous. And the Indian Medical Service has given to the world a mass of patient research work, beside which, the united output of the Educational Department fades into insignificance. These English Professors and the Professors of various Indian castes and nations are not a homogeneous whole. There is no free interchange of thought, no united advance in the cause of learning, no solidarity.

CAMBRIDGE AND THE TERRITORIALS. In view of Germany's intended heavy increase in military armament and the grave warning from the London Press that "Great Britain is faced with the prospect of far larger sacrifices," it gives us fresh courage to read of the sturdy demonstration of patriotism, with which Cambridge University has distinguished itself. It is now intended to invite the co-operation of Oxford, and it is very doubtful that the members of the older foundation, when thus directly appealed to, will allow themselves to be outshone by the institution on the Cam. We shall thus probably have the two chief Universities of Britain at the head of a movement for the adequate manning of the Territorial Forces, and there can be no doubt that interest in the Territorial Forces will be immensely increased thereby. Cambridge will have set a very practical example to the rest of the nation, if the authorities will continue the line of action, which has already been commenced. An unofficial meeting of resident members of the Senate has unanimously supported the suggestion that students should not be permitted to take a Bachelor's degree unless they are efficient territorials. Presumably, the matter will come now before the authorities officially, and whatever reception it may be given, it has certainly had a good start. The plan, however, which the Cambridge dons, with whom this scheme originated, had in view, was of a far wider scope than the Universities only comprise. They proposed that the principle be extended to the civil and other services and to commercial firms, where efficiency should be a condition of promotion. There, we have no doubt, it would be willingly received by the large majority of the men who would have to serve, provided that sufficient facilities were given them to obtain their military training; we have always held that the Territorial Force has not failed for lack of patriotism among the young men of the country, but by the unwillingness of some employers to allow them adequate opportunities to perform their duties, and by the lack of co-operation among all employers' towards that end. What measures may be regarded as necessary in order to reply to Germany's menace, it is impossible to say at present; but whatever they may be, the action of Cambridge University in arousing the country's latent patriotism, could hardly have been a more timely effort than it is at the moment, when Britain finds herself faced with so serious a change in the European situation.

THE SERVICES COMMISSION. The tenour of the evidence collected by the Commission during its Bombay session differs little from that of other centres—Indians favouring simultaneous examinations, Europeans opposing the suggestion. His Highness the Aga Khan, somewhat to our surprise, ranged himself with the former party; for, although owning the necessity for a strong British element in the service, he is of opinion that simultaneous examinations would do away with any feeling of discontent that may exist at the idea that the Indian Civil Service has been kept as a preserve for Englishmen, and the children of the soil are shut out from their proper and legitimate share in controlling the administration of the country. His Highness thinks there is no fear of the service being overrun by Indians; indeed he is convinced that the so-called danger of the service being swamped by Indians is imaginary, a fear based on the fallacious idea that Indians have the full gift of passing examinations by means of cramming. Yet, although the Aga Khan would have Indians eligble for Commissionerships, and Lieutenant-Governorships, he would limit the proportion of Indians in the service to ten per cent.—as against the present six per cent in Bombay. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas would be rather more generous towards his countrymen than the Aga Khan, for having established simultaneous examinations, and admitted such candidates as passed he would wait until the proportion is forty per cent. "when the question of fixing a minimum of European Civilians should be taken up in the light of the progress made by the country during the period." Many men, many minds. The Commission will have heard enough on this question by the time it has finished; but what conclusion it will arrive at, it is impossible to foretell. There are, however, many more points on which it is asked to acquire information, but these seem rather to be left in the background.

VICEROY AND RULING CHIEFS. The Viceroy met a number of prominent ruling princes in Delhi on Monday with a view to arriving at a solution of the problem how to meet the growing need of the chiefs and aristocracy of this country for a higher education which will fit their sons for the position which they may some day be called upon to occupy. That a considerable number of them have received a liberal education, and are, in every way, fitted to discharge their responsible duties is undoubted, but the chief, as head of his people, should be intellectually their superior, and, with the onward progress of education, it is desirable in the interests of good government that they should keep pace. We have reached a stage, said His Excellency, when, if we do not go forward, we shall fall back; "In the busy and enterprising world of the twentieth century, where the human intellect is making such prodigious strides and where discoveries in every quarter are pressing upon us in rapid and bewildering succession, there can be no room for a policy of *laissez faire*." Whatever steps the chiefs will ultimately decide upon, it must be satisfactory to them to have His Excellency's assurance that, if they are approved by Government, it will recommend the Secretary of State to grant an annual subvention of half-a-lakh of rupees. Such subvention ought not to be necessary, seeing the wealth of the chiefs most interested, but even a ruling prince with a princely fortune will welcome Government's countenance and tangible encouragement.

AMERICAN MARATHI MISSION. The American Marathi Mission, which commenced operations in Bombay, a hundred years ago, and claims to be the first Mission of any nationality in Western India, has just issued its annual report upon which it merits hearty congratulations. The force of the mission at the end of last year, consisted of eleven married men and their wives, four single men, and twenty-four single ladies; among these being eleven ordained men, five doctors, two trained nurses, an engineer, several trained teachers and two other Europeans working in connection with the mission. In addition to these are 529 Indian Christian workers, of whom eighty-two are pastors and preachers, sixty Bible-women, and 363 teachers. The Mission also counts 192 Sunday schools with 7,881 pupils.

CALCUTTA.

WELSHMEN IN EVIDENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 1.

To-day is the feast of St. David (*Sant Dewi*), the national and tutelar patron of Wales, and the exiles from the Principality are holding high revel. The Welsh Dinner, which was established as an annual event in the Calcutta social calendar less than ten years ago, has been growing in importance year by year, until it has become second only to the Scottish dinner as a sectional celebration This is primarily due to the enthusiasm of Mr. J. A Jones, a leading journalist who even in his everyday humour vibrates with Celtic emotion and pride. I would not vouch for it that David, the long-dead *penescoli* of Mynyw, is the god of his idolatry, but there can be no mistaking his adoration for the living David of Criccieth, so generally accepted as the highest concrete expression of Taffyism. Welshmen are by no means numerous in this city; it is more than probable that in point of numbers they are the least of the four British nationalities, but so many of their prominent men fill positions of trust and public importance that their influence and advertisement more than counterbalance their numerical deficiency. It is significant that they affect the liberal arts and professions rather than commerce and trade, and they are very proud that one of their countrymen is Chief Justice of Bengal, holding without much dispute, the title of one of the best judges and soundest lawyers the Calcutta High Court has known. Then there is Sir Frederick Daumayne, the President of to-day's dinner, and others. In the early days of the celebration, the late Sir Charles Allen, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, gave it tone and dignity. He pontifically rebuked me for stating in public print that the Welsh were not quite sure if their national saint was the Israelite king, who danced before the Ark, or the Cymric prelate of the line of Cunedda, but he forgave my unhistorical lapse for my admiration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It would not interest you greatly to describe the good conceit of themselves which our Welshman manifested at the dinner, but I may be permitted to show that it was not all vainglory. We owe to two of the celebrants—I might without exaggeration call them hierarchs of the Cymric cult—an innovation in public life big with far-reaching consequence. They have, in more directions than one, asserted the right of British journalists to be something more than merely anonymous critics and chroniclers of men and matters. They have proved that the editor of an English paper can, like the editor of a Bengalee journal, be also a man of affairs. There was a time when British journalists were much in request in the councils of our public bodies, and old-timers are never tired of singing the praises of S. E. J. Clarke, James Wilson, and Robert Knight; but during the past twenty years, journalists have been very much in the background, and I can call to mind, only one who has been prominent in local politics, namely, Mr. Shirley Tremearne, the proprietor and editor-in-chief of *Capital* who, however, is not a journalist pure and simple; the reason for this eclipse is that the present proprietors of the leading dailies are men of retiring dispositions, who feel they are not equipped for the political arena; they have not encouraged their employees to go before the footlights; on the contrary, they have put a ban on such performances. One consequence is that whereas thirty years ago no toast-list of a public dinner was complete whithout the toast of the Press, proposed by a leading citizen and responded to by some well-known journalist—to-day the Press is hardly even mentioned even in the category of guests. The editors are invited to the dinner, no doubt, but that is simply to ensure a decent report of the speeches in the next day's papers. Messrs. J. A. Jones and J. E. Woolacott, the assistant editors of the *Statesman* our daily paper *par excellence*, are both of them Welshmen of the pervervid kind; they resent this derogation of British journalism, and they have with characteristic *vim* set themselves to restore the ancient tradition. Their efforts promise to be crowned with success, as you will see from what I am about to tell you of the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which was held yesterday.

There was a numerous audience to hear Mr. A. M. Monteath's account of his stewardship. A notable visitor, who sat on the President's left, was the Hon'ble Mr. Percy Lyon, Second Member of the Governor's Council. He was the only outsider. In other years, we were nearly always sure to see the Member for Commerce and Industry, the President of the Railway Board, and the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence in the auditorium, but yesterday there was not a vestige to remind us of the Metropolitan glory of Calcutta. Mr. W. H. Clark had offered to come down from Delhi to confer with the Chamber with a view to overcome their opposition to a lightning rush of the Companies' Bill through the Imperial Council, but as he learnt from Mr. Monteath that they were adamant on the necessity of republishing the draft Bill as amended by the Special Committee, he declined to grace the annual meeting with his august presence. It is a pity. Some representative of the Government of India should have been there to judge first-hand of the feeling of the mercantile community as to the official burlesque now being enacted at Delhi amidst the ruins of ancient tyrannies. Mr. Monteath is not an orator, his voice is small and his stage presence not imposing; but he has a shrewd, logical mind and can make a plain statement of facts in a way to carry conviction. He concentrated on the wagon shortage, which is the burning question of the hour. It is a pity Sir Fleetwood Wilson could not have had Mr. Monteath's views before he wrote the Financial Statement on 1913-14, which he presented to the Imperial Council to-day. The President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce more than hinted that the Finance Member was at the bottom of the whole railway difficulty, yet "Not-a-Bob" challenges the world to dispute his sympathy. "India's need," said Mr. Monteath "is transport, more transport, and until commerce is fully met in the way of transport, which it won't be for many a long year, railways should have the first call to their full requirement on money." What says Sir Fleetwood Wilson? Just this, "In spite of the reckless utterances of obviously interested critics, I continue to deprecate any departure from a policy of the utmost caution in the matter of Railway Finance." What a lovely row we would have had at the Royal Exchange yesterday, if the Financial Statement had been issued before instead of after the Chamber meeting. There were two other points made by Mr. Monteath, which call for comments; they were the isolation of the Government of India at Delhi to the detriment of useful and beneficent legislation, and the reckless extravagance of building, out of public funds, a capital for which nobody had any use. In regard to the second charge he uttered a sentence which will live: "Other countries are proposing Dreadnoughts for the protection of their commerce; India is concerned with a capital to absorb her surpluses." The applause which greeted this flash was loud and hearty. Mr. Monteath contended that the obstinacy of the Government of India in considering commercial measures at a place, where they were entirely out of touch with commerce, was responsible for the unsatisfactory condition in which the Special Committee of the Companies' Bill now found themselves. This is uncontrovertible and the opinion in Calcutta is that, if the Bill is rushed through the present session, the Act will be an instrument of torture and reaction.

Mr. C C. McLeod ("The Tougal"), President of the East Indian section of the London Chamber of Commerce was the first speaker after the Chairman. He gave us the genesis of his pet scheme and his view of its importance and promise. He hinted in a gentle way that, when the Bengal Chamber of Commerce could get nothing out of the Government of India, all they had to do was to appeal to him and the London Chamber of Commerce and they would make the Secretary of State sit up. The arrangement is certainly big with possibilities in the present day when English political parties make such a bid for votes to put them in office. Mr. McLeod told his auditors that he had expert opinion in support of the statement that Calcutta is the worst congested port in India, and a very bold policy would be necessary to bring it into line with Bombay and Karachi. This nettled Mr. Godfrey, Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, who subsequently declared that the Chamber had nobody to blame but themselves for the congestion. Their Committee had vetoed good schemes for relief, time and again, and were no more enterprising now than ever. "The Tougal" sent Mr. Godfrey a chit and they fore-gathered; but with what result I cannot say. Mr. McLeod leaves Calcutta for Bombay on Wednesday next, and will spend a day in consultation with the committee of your Chamber of Commerce. How he hopes to reconcile the conflict of interests beats me.

Then came the turn of the journalists. Mr. Shirley Tremearne made a dashing speech, smiting the Government hip and thigh—the Government at Westminster, the Government at Delhi, the Government at Calcutta—the first-named for their imbecility in reawakening racial bitterness by appointing the Public Services Commission; the second for their *punica fides* in the Indian Companies Bill; the third for deliberately making commerce a nonentity in Municipal administration. The oratory was polished and full of fire; it moved the audience to applause and laughter; it was beyond all the wit of the afternoon. Mr. Woolacott, who, you may remember, started the smug decorum of the Chamber on a famous occasion last year, enhanced his reputation as *l'enfant terrible* by moving a resolution tantamount to a vote of censure on the Government of India for their "hanky-panky" in the introduction of gold coinage in India. It is worth while quoting the text of the resolution.

"That this Chamber desires to place on record its profound dissatisfaction at the refusal of the Government of India to consult commercial opinion regarding the proposal to establish a gold mint in this country, and expresses the hope that no steps will be taken to coin ten-rupee gold pieces until the Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, to be appointed by His Majesty's Government, has made its report."

Mr. Woolacott wished the Committee to father this motion, but, they funked it, not knowing how the bold adventure of a comparatively unknown journalist would be regarded by the leaders of commerce. Mr. Woolacott, however, was justified of his courage.

(*Continued on page 9*).

THE ALLIES AND MEDIATION.

PRELIMINARY CONSULTATION.

ACCEPTANCE OF PRINCIPLE FIRST REQUIRED.

FIVE DAYS FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SOFIA, Mar. 3.

The Minister of Finance has issued a memorandum pointing out that if the Allies, as conquerors, accept part of the liabilities of Turkey, they do so in order not to prejudice the rights of others. The memorandum declares that, unless the Allies obtain an indemnity, the fruits of their labours will be sacrificed, and they will be financially burdened in favour of the vanquished.

LONDON, MAR. 4.

The belief is growing in Vienna and Berlin that demobilisation on the part of Austria and Russia is imminent.

TERMS OF THE ALLIES.

SOFIA. Mar. 4.

It is semi-officially stated that the reply of the Allies to the Powers' offer of mediation will depend on Turkey's acceptance of the principle of the territorial demands of the Allies and the consent of Turkey to the payment of a war indemnity.

ROME, Mar. 4.

It is stated here that the Allies' terms, as a condition of accepting mediation, include the surrender of Adrianople, Skutari, and Janina, the fixing of the Bulgar-Turkish frontier from Rodosto to Midia, the cession of Gallipoli and the Aegean Islands, which have been occupied by the Greeks, the payment of an indemnity and the annexation of Crete to Greece.

SERVIANS AND ALBANIANS FIGHT.

TRIESTE, Mar. 4.

The Albanians have risen against the Servian occupation, and there has been fighting for five days. The Servian garrisons at Tirana and Kroja have been expelled and are fleeing to the coast. Communication with Skutari has been restored.

CONSULTATION OF ALLIES.

LONDON, Mar. 4.

The Allies intend consulting one another before accepting mediation by the Powers, but they are likely to insist on the preliminary acceptance of their terms in principle.

When all the parties have assented to mediation, the Powers will probably prepare a draft treaty for acceptance by the belligerents.

TURKISH BONDS EXPLAINED.

Under the auspices of the Anjumani Islam of Bombay, a public meeting of the Mahomedans was held at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby road, yesterday at 6 p.m., when his Highness the Aga Khan described the Turkish Bonds from a purely financial point of view.

His Highness said that the bonds were as good as any issued by Japan, Spain or even Russia. Those who invested in the Turkish Bonds were doing a good thing, and it was not charity to buy them.

His Highness spoke for a few minutes only and he was followed by another Mahomedan gentleman, who spoke in Urdu.

The gathering dispersed with a vote of thanks to his Highness the Aga Khan.

MR. CHURCHILL'S HOLIDAY.

WATCHES FRENCH GUNNERY PRACTICE.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Mr. Churchill, who is spending a holiday on the Riviera, arrived at Toulon simultaneously with M. Baudin, the French Minister of Marine, and visited in company with the latter the battleship "Voltaire," on board which they proceeded to watch gunnery practice at Salins d'Hyeres.

PARIS, MAR. 4

A semi-official note has been issued saying that the French Navy have keenly appreciated Mr. Churchill's courtesy as a fresh evidence of the cordiality between France and England.

THE SIX-POWER LOAN.

COMPROMISE ON SUBJECT OF ADVISERS.

PEKING, Mar. 3

The Ministers of the Six-Powers concerned in the Chinese loan have arranged a compromise on the subject of adviserships, which there is reason to believe the Chinese will also accept.

[When the Six-Power Loan agreement was on the point of being signed early in February, the French Minister unexpectedly objected, unless a Frenchman was appointed as one of the advisers. This action, which was aimed specially at the appointment of a German to the Audit Department, caused consternation among the members of the Government and bankers.]

SYDNEY GAS STRIKE.

SYDNEY, Mar. 4

The Government has decided to guarantee the protection of "free labour." The Lord Mayor is appealing for volunteers to assist the gas companies in their difficulty caused by the prevailing strike.

KAISER'S ARMY.

HIS MAJESTY ORIGINATES NEW LEVY.

"JOYFUL ASSENT" OF FEDERAL SOVEREIGNS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Mar. 4.

Though opinions as to the method of meeting the increased expense of the Army vary, the public is apparently reconciled to the prospect of "the Milliard Marks Army Bill," in addition to the ordinary estimates, in spite of the fact that probably only a fraction of the contributors to the special levy will be able to pay from income, and the majority will be compelled to sell a part of their possessions. It is believed that the idea of the levy originated with the Kaiser, who proposed to the Federal Sovereigns that they should sacrifice their immunity from taxation. According to the papers, the Sovereigns "joyfully assented."

It is understood that the levy will be a half per cent. on fortunes under one million marks, increasing to two per cent. in the case of great fortunes. Besides the levy, there will probably also be an inheritance tax and the creation of certain monopolies.

JAPANESE NAVY.

VISIT OF OFFICERS TO BRITISH DOCKYARD.

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Naval officers to-day showed three commanders of the Japanese Navy over the Dockyard at Portsmouth. The Japanese officers go to-morrow to inspect the Naval College at Dartmouth.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA.

APPOINTMENT OF EUROPEAN ADVISER.

PEKING, Mar. 3.

Mr. Larsen, a Swedish missionary, who is reputed to be the greatest living authority on Mongolia, has been appointed adviser to the Bureau of Tibetan and Mongolian affairs.

UNITED STATES' PRESIDENT.

GOES TO WASHINGTON FOR HIS INAUGURATION.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 4.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson has arrived here preparatory to his inauguration to-day. He received an ovation.

Five thousand suffragists, who were debarred from taking part in the Presidential procession, paraded yesterday. Women on horseback helped the police to clear the route.

CHINESE FINANCE.

BELGIAN LOAN FOR PIENLO RAILWAY.

BRUSSELS, Mar. 3.

An agreement has been signed with the Chinese Government for a Pienlo Railway 5 per cent. loan of four millions sterling for the extension of the Pienlo line. The loan will be issued in Brussels in the second half of March.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

An Association football match between Wales and Scotland at Wrexham to-day resulted in a draw, neither side scoring.

WIRELESS TRIUMPH.

PARIS, Mar. 4.

Yesterday, for first time, the station at Lake Chad heard wireless time signals from the Eiffel Tower.

MRS. CORNWALLIS WEST.

LONDON, Mar. 4.

The Divorce Court has granted the application of Mrs. Cornwallis West, the mother of Mr. Winston Churchill, for restitution of conjugal rights.

KHAN OF KHIVA.

LONDON, Mar. 4.

The Tsar has conferred the title of Highness on the Khan of Khiva.

AMERICAN COTTON FIRE.

LONDON Mar 4.

Private advices have been received stating that a fire occured in the cotton warehouse at Little Rock, Arkansas, involving losses amounting to £20,000; or this £16,800 falls on London underwriters.

CITY OF MONTREAL LOAN.

LONDON, Mar, 3.

The 4½ per cent. City of Montreal loan of £1,438,300 has been issued at par.

STRIKE PROSPECTS.

GUARD RICHARDSON'S DEFENCE.

EIGHTY-THREE BRANCHES WILLING TO STRIKE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Eighty-three branches of the Railwaymen's Union have resolved in favour of a strike.

The Railwaymen's Society, replying to the statement of the Midland Railway, contends that Richardson's action was completely justified. He simply followed out the company's rules and regulations laid down for the safety of the public, and accepted by the Board of Trade. The Society denies that Richardson was offensive. The men are fined half-a-crown if they do not produce their rule-books when demanded, and the Society denies that Richardson was the only man refusing to break the rule, as scores of men had complained.

The Society admits that Richardson said he would refuse to obey the verbal orders of the General Manager, if he conceived them to be contrary to the Company's regulations.

MAJOR WEINMAN.

SHOWING SIGNS OF PROBABLE RECOVERY.

LONDON, Mar, 4.

Major Weinman of the Indian Medical Service, who was found on Saturday in bed with several wounds in his chest, is now lying in the Royal Free Hospital.

His condition was critical on Saturday, but he took a turn for the better on Sunday, and the improvement has since been maintained. Up to the present, nothing has transpired as to how he came by his injuries.

BERLIN MOTOR-TRAP.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE WORK OF ROBBERS.

BERLIN Mar.

There is no doubt that the motor-trap, which caused the death of a jeweller and his wife, was the work of robbers, who intended to ransack the car and the pockets of its occupants.

The plan was frustrated, because some friends of the jeweller were close behind in a second car. Large rewards have been offered for the detection of the perpetrators, but no clue has yet been found.

ANTI-TRUST CAMPAIGN.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THREAD TRUST.

NEW YORK, Mar. 1.

The Government is taking proceedings against the so-called "Thread Trust," under the Anti-Trust Law, with a view to its dissolution. The Government claims that it comprises fourteen United States concerns, organised by certain powerful interests in Britain.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

EXCITING ENCOUNTER WITH CROWD OF MEN.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Extraordinary scenes took place to-day outside the pavilion, where the Suffragettes meet on Mondays.

Men, who were refused admittance in view of previous disorders, thronged the doorways and defeated all the attempts of the women to enter. The police failed to move the crowd, which was composed largely of students, and a regular scrimmage ensued between the dishevelled Suffragettes and their opponents. The din of shouts and screams was terrific.

The police were reinforced and finally cleared the street.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

PROPOSAL FOR COMBINED BRITISH TEAM.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The Duke of Somerset, Chairman of the British Olympic Association, in a letter to the papers, urges closer co-operation between the various athletic bodies.

He is of opinion that it is essential for British representatives of every sport to form a single team under common discipline and control.

He appeals for funds for the proper training and producing of Olympic champions, and hopes shortly to obtain an international definition of amateurism.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

SHINING EXAMPLE OF CAMBRIDGE SENATE.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

An unofficial meeting of resident members of the Senate of Cambridge University has passed a resolution unanimously approving the influentially supported suggestion that students should not be permitted to take the Batchelor's degree, unless they were efficient Territorials.

It was resolved to invite the co-operation of Oxford University.

AFRICAN DEFENCE.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY GEN. SMUTS.

NAVAL QUESTION NOW COMING FORWARD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPETTOWN Mar. 4.

The officers of the battleship "New Zealand" after a motor tour round Table Mountain, were entertained at lunch at Constantia by the Government.

General Smuts, who presided, recalled that South Africa had been the first to start the policy of presenting an instrument of war to the Imperial Navy, when they gave the cruiser "Good Hope."

General Smuts added, "We do not get much credit for that in these times, when we are hanging back somewhat."

The truth was, he went on, that South Africa had never had a naval policy, but the coast was now becoming clear for the consideration of naval defence. They must, however, go quietly. South Africa could not protect its great trade-route, and they must continue to look to Great Britain for assistance in that respect.

CALCUTTA SENSATION.

MYSTERIOUS EPIDEMIC AMONG TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 4.

A sensation was caused at the camp of the King's own regiment on the maidan last Thursday night, by what appears to be either a case of wholesale ptomaine poisoning or a slight attack of cholera.

Everything went well up to dinner time, when during the meal it appears that about two hundred of the men were taken ill. Many of them were sent to the Station Hospital, but the majority, it is stated; remained in camp; where they were medically treated.

The men affected it is stated, showed, symptoms of cholera, but Col. Martin told an *Englishman* representative on Monday that an examination that had been made of the cooking utensils and water-tanks with the object of ascertaining the cause of the epidemic had so far been without result. Col. Martin added that none of the men were seriously affected and all of them were quite well again the following day

DALAI LAMA'S RETURN.

STATE ENTRY IN INCLEMENT WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 4.

News has been at last received from Tibet regarding the entry of the Dalai Lama into Lhassa.

The 23rd of January was fixed as an auspicious day and all local Tibetan officers, prominent citizens, Gurkha residents, and heads of various monasteries, assembled at Lumbing, near the Drepung Monastery, to receive him. His Holiness riding in Mongolian dress with twelve attendants, was saluted on arrival by the troops and the people. He then donned the full Lama dress and received the officials and people in a tent, bestowing his blessing on all visitors. At noon he entered a palanquin and was carried in procession to Potala. Unfortunately a strong wind suddenly sprung up and the weather was so inclement that the people waiting along the route were unable to obtain a view of him.

His Holiness has since been in residence in Lhassa, and is presumably conducting affairs of the Government from Potala as his head quarters.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SECUNDERABAD COURT-MARTIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Mar. 4.

Brig.-Genl. F. W. G. Wadeson, Commanding Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, will preside over the general court-martial to be held in a few days, to try 2nd-Lieut. J. S. D. H. Kirkby, King's Light Infantry, for being absent without leave.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Mar. 4.

Col. R. Kirkpatrick, C. M. G., British Service, is appointed Assistant Director of Medical Services, Abbottabad and Sialkot Brigades, from the 19th February 1913, vice Col. R. J. D Hackett, British Service, retired.

Capt. M. L. Puri, I. M. S., is to take the substantive medical charge of 112th Infantry, and Capt. S. C. Poe, I. M S., that of the 108th Infantry.

Capt. G. J. Davy, I. M. S., is appointed a specialist in the Prevention of Disease, from the 1st February 1913.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s "Egypt" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 2nd.

THE Nicholson Committee will pay visit to Delhi shortly.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS WAKF BILL.

OTHER BUSINESS FOR TO-DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 4.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, Mr. Gillan will lay on the table two despatches dealing with gold coinage in India. Mr. Clark will present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to trading companies and other associations.

Sir Reginald Craddock will introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and move that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Syed Ali Imam, the Hon. the Maharaj Kumar Gopal Saran Singh, the Hon. Mr. Monteath, the Hon. Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Rayaningar, Mr. Malaviya, Mr. William Vincent, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Kenrick, Mr. Kestoven, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Walker, Major Blackeway, Mr. Das, Maharajah Ranjit Sinha and the mover, with instructions to report by the 11th instant.

The Hon. Mr. Banerjea will move that, preparatory to the Bill being referred to a Select Committee, it be circulated among public bodies and High Courts for their opinion.

The Hon. Mr. Clark will move that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of matches made with white phosphorus be taken into consideration. Also to move that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah will move that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare the rights of Mussalmans to make settlements of properties by way of *Wakf* in favour of their families and descendants, be taken into consideration.

Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur will move that the following additional provision be added to sections of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, provided also that no *Wakf* shall be valid and the property or properties comprised in it shall be liable to be sold unless and until all subsisting charges and mortgages created, and all outstanding debts contracted, by the executant of the *Wakf* or by any other person through or under whom he derives his title to any property or properties comprised in the *Wakf* shall have been satisfied.

He will also move that the following new section be inserted in the Bill:—"Every *Wakf* shall be in writing and attested by two witnesses and shall be registered."

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah will move that the Bill as amended be passed.

BURMAH BANK CASE.

DEFENCE OBJECT TO EVIDENCE AT THIS STAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 4.

On the hearing of the Bank of Burma case being resumed to-day before Mr. Justice Twomey and a jury at the Special Criminal Sessions, Mr A. G. Peters was cross-examined at length by two counsels for the defence. In reply to Mr. Giles for Clifford, the witness said that when he bought the shares from the Bank through the broker, he had no money to pay for them. The Bank found the whole purchase money with the exception of two hundred River Transports which he paid for. The Bank knew he had not the means to pay all the two hundred shares of the Rangoon Refineries that he bought but could not take up, because the person he sold them to could not pay for them, and were taken over by the Bank. The witness denied the accuracy of the entries in the books of the Bank showing that he had lodged with the Bank at the end of 1908, securities of the value of over half a lakh of rupees. His first debt was about Rs. 10,000. The bank held no security against that account.

Mr. De Glanville protested against the cross-examination the witness until the cross examination of Mr. Holdsworth was over.

Mr. W. R. Turner, Chartered Accountant of the firm of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewis, Calcutta, was next called. Mr. Giles most strongly object to this witness being taken then.

The examination of Mr. Tanner was then proceeded with. With regard to the Government paper shown in the balance-sheet, assuming that a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs and odd included the sum of 5 lakhs mortgaged with the Bank of Bengal for debt due to it by the Rangoon Refinery Co., a debtor of the Bank of Burma, it would not be correct to omit to mention the fact in the balance-sheet.

Interest on bad and doubtful debts should go to the interest suspense account and there were no circumstances to justify such interest being credited to profit and loss.

The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

INDIAN COMPANIES BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 4.

The *Pioneer* understands that the Select Committee on the Indian Companies Bill will recommend that the measure, without the five supplementary clauses relating to managing agents and directors, should be passed into law on Wednesday.

CHIEFS' CONFERENCE.

MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR'S ADDRESS.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF NOBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, MAR. 4.

His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, in the Chief's Conference yesterday, said:—

Your Excellency,—At the request of all the Ruling Princes present here at this Conference, I beg to tender to Your Excellency our united and heartfelt thanks for the trouble you have taken in coming here in person to open this Conference on the higher education of Ruling Princes and their relations and Nobles. The presence of Your Excellency betokens not only your own deep personal interest in the welfare of our States and ourselves, but we take it as publicly demonstrating the official sympathy and solicitude of the Viceroy and the Government of India in this very important question in particular, as also in all other matters in general concerning our future happiness and prosperity. Whilst offering our grateful thanks and also assuring Your Excellency of our high sense of appreciation, might we be permitted to add that no one realises more than the Ruling Princes, who may even depend upon, through thick and thin, to steadfastly maintain their traditions of unflinching loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor and his throne, how closely united and identical are the interests of his Imperial Majesty's Government out here, and those of ourselves and our States; and this same indentity of interest which Your Excellency by your gracious presence here to-day has further testified to, will, we hope, not only lead to something beneficial resulting to ourselves and our people as the outcome of this Conference, and at the same time we believe, be of advantage to the Imperial Government, but, we trust, will lead also to similar conferences and results in other fields, so far as the Government and we and our States are concerned, which will contribute to further consolidating and commenting the ties between the Government and ourselves; and, may we also state without immodesty, at the same time to further strengthen and unify the Empire.

Before resuming my seat, I also beg to offer on behalf of everyone of my brother princes present here to-day, our sincerest congratulations, and to express our unfeigned joy on Your Excellency's happy and complete recovery from the truly abominable outrage perpetrated in December last, at which all India has expressed its genuine abhorrence and unmistakable horror in no hesitating terms. It is our earnest prayer that a Viceroy so sympathetic with India and all legitimate Indian aspirations, and such a good and true friend of ourselves and our states as your Excellency, will, God's under providence, be spared in full health and vigour for very many more years.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency then addressed the conference in the following words:—

Your Highness,—I wish to thank you very cordially for the loyal, kind, and friendly sentiments to which His Yighness the Maharaja of Gwalior has given expression on Your Highnesses behalf and which I warmly appreciate I will not take up your time further. It is my sincere wish that your proceedings may have a successful issue and I look forward with confidence to the result of your deliberation, to which I will now leave you.

KARACHI POR TRUST.

LOAM FOR EXTENSION OF IMPORT FACILITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Mar. 4.

The expected surplus receipts of the Karachi Port Trust over expenditure during 1912-13 amount to lakhs of rupees.

The Trust have decided to submit an application to Government for sanction to raise the limit of the reserve fund from Rs. 25 to Rs. 65 lakhs. This decision was argumentatively foreshadowed by the Chairman in his speech at the last annual luncheon, and the then Commissioner in Sind, Mr Younghusband, who was present, gave his unqualified approval to the idea.

The Trust have also decided to make provision for raising a loan of Rs 10 lakhs for the purpose of the extension of the warehouse accommodation, etc., in the new import yard, and for squaring up the accounts under the further revised estimates.

Hon. Mr. Webb, Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce in a public speech here, accepted the *Times of India's* remark that if Karachi be the gate of India it must be the tradesmen's entrance. He said: "By all means let Bombay be the front door and receive the ceremonial callers, and let Karachi be the side door receiving the tradesmen's wares."

THE Secretary of State has just sanctioned, as a permanent arrangement, the Excise and Customs control of the station at Calcutta, the officer in charge being known as the Chemical Analyser for Customs and Excise.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

SITTINGS OF COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT WITNESSES EXAMINED.

At yesterday's sitting of the Public Service Commission, Lord Islington presided and all the members, with the exception of the Hon. Mr. Gokkale, Mr. Abdur Rahim and Mr. Sly, were present. Sir Valentine Chirol left after his examination of Mr. Karandikar and did not appear again.

An interesting feature of the proceedings was the cross-examination of Mr. R. P. Karandikar of Satara, who had, in his written statement, dealt at length with the judiciary of this part of the country; and questioned its present attitude and arrangement. Sir Murray Hammick, Sir Valentine Chirol and Mr. Madge plied this gentleman with questions on the subject but the Labour Leader left the witness alone.

The other witnesses were Mr. Barrow, Mr. Ewbank, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.

MR. BARROWS EVIDENCE.

Mr. R. P. Barrow, I. C. S., Commissioner, Northern Division, in the course of his written statement, said:—The present system of recruitment by open competitive examination has the drawback of opening the doors of the Service even to men who, though book-learned, are in no way qualified to discharge the duties and bear the responsibilities of an officer of Government in India. But I take it that it is impossible to evolve any system of recruitment which will absolutely ensure the rejection of unsuitable men. And that being so, I believe that the existing system works quite as well as any other that we might have adopted, and that it is generally satisfactory in principle. Generally speaking, and as far as my experience teaches me, it gives us recruits who, on considerations of character, manners, education and physique, are not unsuitable. The only alteration I would suggest is the lowering of the limit of age of admission to from 17 to 19, for I think that candidates now arrive in the country later than is advisable. A man arriving in India at the age of 25 has more fixed preconceptions and finds it more difficult to get rid of them if they are erroneous than one coming out at the age of 21. The extra time now allowed enables a man to take his Degree at the University, but the years so spent would, in my opinion, be employed to better advantage in acquiring experience of India and Indian conditions. Moreover, the younger man is far less likely to come out married, and I consider that it is better for a man—better I mean, so far as his work is concerned—to be without a wife during the first three years at least of his service. I consider the system equally suitable for the admission of Natives of India and of other natural-born subjects of His Majesty, and that it provides adequately for the legitimate aspirations of Natives of India.

Mr. Barrow supposed that the inevitable result of the combination of the open competitive examination for the Home and Colonial Civil Service with that of the Indian Civil Service was, he sought, only an Indian appointment, whereas other candidates with a preference for the Home or Colonial Service must be glad to accept an Indian appointment on failure to secure their original choice.

Mr. Barrow was opposed to the principle of selection—if it could avoid—because there was always the risk that selection much occasionally mean influence or personal predilection.

He added that a system of simultaneous examination was not merely unnecessary, but positively objectionable. There were many objections, among them being the enormously increased strain of competition amongst Indian youths by giving to thousands of them, who were at present shut out, a chance of entering the lists, the probability that the tendency for appointments to fall almost exclusively to one or two classes would be greatly accentuated, and the risk of the contents of examination papers being divulged in India in time to be of use to candidates there. After a service of over 27 years in this country he was persuaded that its administration must be based on Western ideals and conducted on Western principles and that the introduction of a system of simultaneous examination in India and in England would be likely to effect a change in this respect in the case of Indian members of the Indian Civil Service. The system would do away with the necessity at present existing for every Indian candidate to receive training and education during two or three or even more of his most impressionable years in Western surroundings, coming in daily contact with, and being necessarily affected by, Western manners, customs and ways of thought. No amount of training of Indians in India even under European supervision could make up for the loss of those two or three years of training in Europe prior to obtaining admission to the service. Moreover, he apprehended that any examination held in India for appointments in the Indian Civil Service might expose us to very serious risk of allowing appointments to go to the disloyal. Under the present system there was some opportunity of ascertaining the antecedents of the small number of candidates who proceeded to England to appear at the open competitive examination it would be difficult to know much about the crowd of youth who would come in from all parts of India to compete at an examination held in India. He was not in favour of holding the examination at any other centre.

He was altogether opposed to a separate examination in India, nor did he consider any right to a fixed portion of the appointments in the Indian Civil Service, What they had a right to was an opportunity to compete for appointments with other subjects of His Majesty.

He did not favour any system of special selection of Indians for the Indian Civil Service. But if some system of preference must be introduced he should be disposed to advise the yearly nomination in India of a certain number of Indian youths of not more than 17 years of age, who would be required to undergo three years' training at one of the English Universities and to pass certain qualifying examinations before returning to India to take up their appointments. During their training they should receive £150 a year. In such a case the ultimate power of nomination would rest with the Governor-General, who would select from nominees put forward by each Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The latter would be guided in making nominations by considerations of family, position in life, physique, education and loyalty to the Crown. It would in this way be possible to provide for the representation

of all classes and communities whose representation was desirable. He unhesitatingly replied in the negative to the question whether he considered it desirable that all classes and communities should be represented; only chaos could result from recruiting men who could not possibly work together in the same district or in the same office.

Further, Mr. Barrow said :—The nomination of "Natives of India" in India would be justifiable only on the assumption that open competition in England does not give them a fair chance. The system which I have outlined and which I do not recommend but have put forward as a possibility would give to "Natives of India" a certainty of a number of appointments every year and place them in a much better position than they now are. Having compensated them in one direction I cannot see any reason why they should obtain further compensation in the shape of the right to compete in England, to grant them such further compensation would be to lessen the chances of other natural-born subjects of His Majesty.

JUDICIAL BRANCH.

Dealing with Judicial branch of the service he said :—I do not recommend any change in the method of recruitment. If any change at all is needed in the method of filling judicial appointments, it is, I think, in connection with the training after admission to the service. Personally I am of opinion that the few years' service in the Revenue Department usually given to the future Judge, which brings him into close touch with the people and affords him an opportunity to learn something of their customs and lines of thought, cannot fail to be of great assistance to him in his Judicial career. After a few years' work in the Revenue Department a man is not in a bad position to make up his mind whether he is more fitted for the Judicial branch than for the Revenue, and he is much less likely to make a mistake in this respect than if he were called upon to exercise his choice before entering the service. I can offer no suggestions for change in the method of training between appointment to the service and appointment to a Judicial post.

As for the age-limit Mr. Barrow favoured 17 to 19 as the proper age, so that candidates might be attracted at about the normal school-leaving age in England. Under those conditions and with a two years' probation at one of the Universities, candidates would come out to India at the age of about 20 or 21, when they were full of enthusiasm, less handicapped with preconceived ideas than at a later stage, less prove to find subordination irksome, and usually unmarried. He considered 20 or 21 as the most suitable age at which a junior civilian should arrive in India and he did not recommend any differentiation in the case of candidates who were Natives of India.

Regarding the employment of a minimum proportion of European subjects of His Majesty in the higher posts of the Civil administration, Mr. Barrow said :—I can see no escape from the proposition if we are to retain our paramount position in India. This, in my opinion, applies with greater force to the executive posts of the Revenue Department than to posts in the Judicial Department. I consider it desirable that, as far as possible, the control of the districts should be in the hands of Europeans. In this Presidency we now have 26 districts (including the Upper Sind Frontier, which is administered by a Deputy Commissioner), and I am of opinion that at least 75 per cent. of these, or 18, should always be in the hands of Europeans. I am not recommending that 6 districts should be made over to Natives of India, but am merely indicating the limit beyond which I do not think we should go. I take it that the proportion below which the number of the higher posts of the Civil administration held by Europeans should not be allowed to fall is, in the case of this Presidency, about 68 per cent. of the superior posts referred to in List B of Appendix VII. Under present conditions I consider that the most we can do is to admit Natives of India to some 32 per cent. at the posts included in the Indian Civil Service cadre.

Further, Mr. Barrow could not see any advantage in revising the system of introducing military officers to Civil employments.

PERIOD OF PROBATION.

Regarding probation in England, he said:—A period of probation in England is, I think, certainly desirable. It is desirable that a successful candidate should go through a special course in Law and Language before coming out to India. One year is not too long for candidates passing in under the existing conditions, nor would two years be too long if the age-limit were lowered. I consider it desirable that probationers should be required to spend their period of probation in England at an approved University.

I should prefer to see all probationers trained at the same University. It would surely be an advantage for all the men of of one year to be together during the period of probation at the same University where they would get to know each other and form friendships which might be lasting. Moreover, if all probationers were trained at the same University that University would specialise in the matter of their training.

I consider that probationers should receive allowances during their period of probation. The allowance should be £150 a year with £50 at the end of the probation to pay for the passage to India. He considered that the probationer's course of instruction could best be spent in England and the proposal to start at some suitable place in India a college for the training of probationers of the Indian Civil Service and possibly of other Indian services recruited in England did not commend itself to him in any way.

Continuing, Mr. Barrow stated:—Possibly less attention than formerly is now given to the study of the classical languages of the East, the reason being that men have now but little leisure for outside study. But I do not observe that during my time in India there has been any deterioration in the knowledge of the vernaculars by members of the service in this Presidency. It is not necessary that they should obtain proficiency in Indian languages; what is necessary is that they should be very proficient in the vernaculars of those parts of the Presidency in which they have to work. I am of opinion that, as a rule, they are fairly proficient in these.

Speaking about his experience of the officers selected by the different methods of recruitment to the Revenue branch of the Provincial Service, Mr. Barrow said :—Under the old system of promotion entirely from the lower grades we obtained a meritorious but usually poorly educated class of men. They were often promoted rather as a reward for good and faithful service than because they had any special qualifications for higher and more responsible appointments. The proportion of mediocrities was unduly high and the system had the additional disadvantage of promoting a man so late in life, and after so long a period of subordination, that he was never really able to accept responsibility or to much initiative. Under the present system the doors of promotion from the ranks remain open, while the material to be found in the ranks is vastly superior to what it used to be. Direct apointments give us a gradual leaving of quite young men who may be trained from the first to bear reponsibility and the terms of whose appointment ensure that they shall be well-educated. I approve of the system now obtaining in this Presidency which I believe to be something as follows :—The number of appointments to be made is advertised in the public press and applications invited before a certain date. Candidates possessing some or all of the necessary qualifications submit applications which are, in due course, considered individually by a Committee of Secretaries. The latter recommend one or more names on considerations of educational attainments, social standing, traditional loyalty and physique, and from the names submitted for his consideration, the Governor in Council makes a selection.

WESTERN CULTURE.

During the course of his examination, Mr. Barrow stated that he suggested that the Indian students should be familiarised with Western culture and ideas and they must be trained in England. This should be done before and not after the examination because his opinion was that he should be trained for such purpose at an early use. It would not do to give this training after the examination during the probation time. He objected to a simultaneous examination for the reason that it would be impossible to get details and particulars about the candidates. What he meant to say was that the details as to what he was, where he came from, and what were his antecedents could not be so easily ascertained in case of a candidate where they had to deal with a small number of candidates but it would be difficult thing if they found that thousands of candidates came from all parts of the country for that examination. Mr. Barrow admitted that in certain case the Indians had a ligitimate grievance. He also agreed in the view that means should be found to remedy those grievances, otherwise they would lead to descontent, unrest, etc. Mr. Barrow was in favour of accumulated priviege leave. He thought there was no harm in allowing an officer to accumulate privilege leave for four years. If it did keep an officer away from work for if he had taken the annual holiday, Mr. Barrow averred that the fact that that particular officer was working for a long time without a break was a justification for his keeping away. It was preferable to see an officer take advantage of the privilege leave as it fell due and take the annual holiday regularly rather than allow the period to be longer by allowing the leave to accumulate, but there were certain administrative difficulties which prevented officers taking the annual holiday regularly. It also meant constant dislocation of work by frequent transfers.

AN EX-MEMBER EXAMINED.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar, Ex-Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in his evidence stated :—

That the Indian Civil Service Examination as at present held is not suited to Indian requirements.

That simultaneous examination in India is absolutely neeessary.

That "alternate" examination in England and India, viz. in alternate years may be given a trial.

That the idea and proposal to reserve some places for special interests and religions are opposed to the principles of good Government and the pledges on which loyalty rests.

That therefore the schedule excluding or restricting appointments open to Indians is "ultra vires."

That if it be possible by law to reserve any posts or proportion of service to any interests, not more than one-third may be reserved for the European element.

That at least 50 per cent. of the entire expenditure on the Indian and Provincial Civil Services should be available to Indians.

That full support should be allowed to Indian officials in the higher Public Services.

That members of the Judicial branch should obtain a Councillorship in the Executive Council.

That at least one-half of the Assistant Joint, Additional and District Judgeships should be filled up by selection by seniority and merit from members of the Provincial Service.

That the appointments to the Provincial Service should not be by selection after examination, but, if necessary, by examination after selection, from candidates who have satisfied higher University tests.

That Indian Civil Servants, after passing in the simultaneous examination, should be enabled to acquire the necessary acquaintance with European thought, discipline and education for two years. Likewise European Civil Servants should be required to pass a high test of Language Examination.

Those wishing to enter the Judicial line should be required to pass the LL.B., and should be attached to Sub-Judges' Courts for one year. Such Sub Judges should be of a grade not less than the Second and should possess First Class Magisterial powers.

The promotion in the Judicial line should depend more upon competency than seniority.

That there should be a thorough examination of the actual work of the Judicial branch every year.

Mr. Karandikar examined, said, that he would like to see the Provincial Service recruited by nomination and not by examination. He would propose simultaneous examinations held in both places separately. He was decidedly of opinion that the British tone should greatly prevail in the administration of the country, but such a tone, he thought, would be obtained from Indians.

Mr. Karandikar was subjected to a severe and critical cross-examination in regard to his statements as to the attitude of judicial officers and judges of the High Court, and in his replies, "inter alia," he admitted that he held the High Court in high esteem and that only men of best intellectual calibre often rose to the Bench. But he said that his allegation—or what he considered to be a fact—regarding High Court Judges had never been subjected to any comment either in the general or legal Press ; and the Indian papers, who, he expected to take note of the failings he complained of, seldom did so, inasmuch as they could not substantiate what they said on the matter.

Further, in his evidence, Mr. Karandikar urged the separation of the judicial and executive functions of the Indian administration; but when confronted with Mr. Fisher's question as to whether he would require the separation when his hoped-for simultaneous examinations were granted, he admitted that even if the examinations were granted he would urge the need of every candidate's undergoing three years in the executive line. By that he admitted that the union of the executive and judicial functions was, to a certain degree, necessary.

MR. EWBANK EXAMINED.

Mr. Ewbank, I. C. S., Acting Registrar of Co-operative Societies, was the first witness examined on the resumption of the sitting after lunch. He said :—I accept the present system of recruitment as generally satisfactory in principle. No doubt the old method of nomination had advantages which have now been foregone. Some of the old Anglo-Indian families built up their high traditions and local prestige through several generations, and their scions naturally commanded in the districts where the family was known far more influence than could be explained merely by their own attainments. Many of these have been excluded from the service by the high standard of the examination. But political and personal influences had so much to do with many nominations that the adoption of the open examination system was absolutely necessary. I can suggest no other system which would be equally efficacious in checking the intrusion of any standard except that of intelligence. Since however intelligence is not the only element which goes to make up an efficient officer, I have suggested some modifications of the present practice in reply to question 2.

The qualities which I would desiderate in the head of a district are—(a) capacity to understand practical questions rapidly and to form just opinions on them; (b) moral courage, i. e. willingness to incur unpopularity on behalf of a measure which he believes to be right or necessary, and independence from personal influences and solicitations; (c) manliness and personal courage. In a riot or moment of danger the personal conduct of a District Magistrate is of the utmost importance; (d) tact and good manners. The Collector has to preside at Local Board, Municipal and public meetings. He can only perform this duty successfully if he shows firmness, courtesy, "savoir faire." The present system is defective in that the candidate is tested in (a) only. I suggest that, after the examination, a Board of selection should interview all the successful candidates in order to form a personal opinion of their characters and manners, and should require them to produce certificates from their head-masters and the deans of their colleges with regard to their conduct and past achievements (both physical and intellectual) at school and college. The Board should have absolute power to disqualify for stated reasons.

Indian and Colonial examinations is primarily to the advantage of the Colonial Civil Service, since it tends to the maintenance of the high standard of the examination. It may also happen that able candidates who would, on a system of separate examinations, have tried only for the Colonial Service are secured to India by the present method of joint examination. About the Home Service I am doubtful. It certainly happens that candidates whose only ambition is a well-paid office stool in a Government office in London, missing their object sometimes come out to India in default of anything better offering itself. They are not the type that is required. If the examinations were separated I do not think that such men would present themselves for the Indian examination. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that the addition of a number of valuable posts as prizes in the examination tempt able candidates and help to maintain a high standard. His opinion regarding a system of simultaneous examination in India and in England, open in both cases to all natural-born subjects of His Majesty was that it was absolutely necessary to continue the system of a single examination in London in order to ensure that a very large proportion of the candidates shall always be Englishmen. In the Civil Service the European element had reached the minimum limit consistent with maintaining the predominantly Western and British tone in the administration which was necessary while the relations of India to Parliament remain what they were. So long as the principle of the open competition is allowed to work unfettered and so long as the Indian Civil Service examination was one which can easily be crammed for, he could contemplate a simultaneous examination without foreboding.

INDIAN IN THE SERVICE.

Asked of his opinion with regard to filling a fixed proportion of the vacancies in the Indian Civil Service cadre by "Natives of India" recruited by means of a separate examination in India or by means of seperate examinations in each province or group of provinces in India he said:—I strongly advocate this proposal, with the rider that a fixed number of posts should be reserved for Englishmen no less than for Natives of India. I would confine the examination in London to born Englishmen and would exclude all colonials, so long as the immigration laws of their colonies were such that the India Office is unable to approve of them, and all Indians who should be required instead to present themselves for examination at Delhi. Indians educated for 4 or 5 years in England, at an impressionable age, are, I submit, in many ways, less useful to the service than those educated in India. They are in a sense denationalised, since the beliefs and codes of their childhood are often broken up by long residence abroad. They are therefore not really representative of their class and race. In my converse with Civilians who are also Indians I have frequently been struck with the fact that they seem quite as alien to the people amongst whom they are working as myself. It seems to me that a good Hindu or Mussalman well versed in the knowledge of his race and creed and with the further knowledge of general modern history, political science, ethics, logic, metaphysics, economics and kindred subjects is more likely to be a good and sensible man than a person who has had the course of his education violently wrested from its normal lines by a complete and absolute change of environment at an age when his judgment and sense of the proportion of things was still undeveloped. For this reason I advocate a separate examination for Indian candidates in India which should be different to some extent to that set in England. A certain number of posts should be ear-marked for Indians. The proportion which I would suggest would be 5 per cent. of the total number open to the Civil Service plus all additional appointments (Municipal Commissionerships, new Collectorships, etc.) which will necessarily be created with the growth of the population and the increasing complexity of the administration. My advocacy of this system is however conditional on the proviso that the present cadre of posts open to the Civil Service, less 5 per cent. should be reserved for Englishmen. If the single examination in London is continued, implying as it does a complete English University training for Indian candidates, then I do not consider it necessary that all classes and communities should be represented on the ground that Indians educated in England are not really representative of their own classes and communities. They are not even altogether representative of the English-educated classes of Indians, which are themselves not completely representative of the Indian races. If a separate examination for Indians were held at Delhi I should so arrange the subjects that every community had an equal chance of success and would then allow competition to operate untrammelled. If the system of recruitment by open competitive examination in England is retained, please state the age-limits that you recommend for candidates at such examination, giving your full reasons. Do you consider that the age-limits should be fixed to attract candidates of the normal school-leaving age in England, or candidates who have completed a University that the age-limits should be 21 to 23 on January 1st preceding the examination, because the average undergraduate takes his degree at the age of 23 and it was desirable not to subject him to the necessity of putting in a further year at a crammer's. Under the existing system men who fail at the age of 23 obtain high places after a course of cramming at the age of 24. This was particularly evident in 1906, when several failures of the previous year under the old age-limits, passed out high up at their second attempt. This means that the examination secures not the ablest men but the best crammed. The examination for the Indian Civil Service was one for which it was particularly easy to cram.

He further stated:—I would like to insist particularly on the point that the examination for the Indian Civil Service should be so modified as to make it less possible to gain success by cramming. The question set at present usually follow the same lines as the text-books and lectures. Consequently it is easy to learn stereotyped answers beforehand and to get nearly full marks for half assimilated knowledge that candidates have totally forgotten before their arrival in India. For example, an examiner should not ask "Trace the rise of the Portuguese power in India" or "What is implied in the idea of causation." He should rather so frame the question as to make sure that the candidate had mastered his subject and could form just opinions of the various aspects of it and marshall his points effectively. For instance, the above question might run "Contrast Portuguese and French methods of settlement in the East"; "Are any traces of the modern theory of causation discernible in Plato or Descartes." A corollary to this suggestion is that a candidate should only be required to answer four questions in three hours. So long as he is compelled to answer six questions he has very little time for thinking out his answers and can scarcely do more than pour out the knowledge which he had crammed up before hand. To secure the same object I would also have a "viva voce" examination in all subjects except English Composition, Mathematics and Science. I think that a year's course of preparation in England is valuable to probationers because—(1) it affords a useful period of rest and recuperation after the ferment of the University Examinations followed by the Indian Civil Service Examination; (2) it enables a candidate to learn something of India before proceeding there. If the candidate spends his time at one of the great Universities, which have arranged a special course for Indian Civil Service men he will have the advantage of associating with, and being coached by, men who have had Indian experience. The substance of the lectures heard will possibly be the least valuable part of the training he receives. I am of opinion that a course of one year is sufficient for the above purposes. The course of instruction itself is of little practical use. All Bombay probationers, for instance, are trained in Marathi, a language which is spoken in one division of the Presidency only. The law lectures are almost meaningless to men with no practical experience of law. The Criminal Procedure Code is learnt in much the same way as one would memorize a Bradshaw. None of the optional subjects are of any direct practical use in this Presidency, except Hindu and Musalman Law.

PAY AND GRADE.

Regarding pay and grading he said :—Under the present system several officers of 9 or 10 years' standing are drawing only Rs. 766 per month and are still substantively supernumerary Assistant Collectors. Even Public Works Department Officers are drawing a higher rate of pay than this after 10 years' service. A Civilian starts on Rs. 400 per month only, out of which he has to buy camp equipment, tents, horses, etc. It is impossible for him to avoid debt under the circumstances. Prices are rising rapidly in every part of the Presidency. In order to secure a proper flow of promotion and a reasonable increment, I recommend that a time-scale be adopted for Junior Civilians, and that starting from Rs. 450. Annual increments of Rs. 75 should be allowed up to 12 years' service or until the officer begins to act as Collector or District Judge, if that date be earlier. The present rate of pay for the junior ranks of the service is emphatically inadequate; and this fact has, no doubt, much to do with the falling off in the number of candidates presenting themselves at the examinat on.

Mr. Ewbank, Acting Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, In the course of his examination, affirmed mainly what he urged in his written statement. He was of opinion that everybody, irrespective of any distinction whatsoever, was qualified to appear for examination of the Civil Service.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald questioned Mr. Ewbank on leave conditions, and, in his replies, Mr. Ewbank said that so far as holidays were concerned they were less behind than at home, and they were quite inadequate to an Indian Civil Servant, who had more brain work to get through. But, of course, they get nearly a fortnight's leave during the Christmas, which was more or less spent on hard exercise, shooting in camp, etc.

Mr. Ewbank also said that he did not think the hill stations of Bombay Presidency pleasant ones. The rule debarring junior officers from availing of furlough for eight years was a severe one, and due to its existence of such a rule might be attributed the shattered health of many of its younger members.

JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

The Hon. Mr. Justice S. L. Batchelor, I. C. S., in the course of his evidence said :—The working of the present system of recruitment seems to me generally satisfactory in principle. By that I mean that I have not heard of any rival system calculated, in my opinion, to yield better results. The broad general education now ensured seems to me to give excellent raw material for the formation of good public servants. I attach great importance to the avoidance of nepotism in Indian appointments, and I doubt whether any other system would be equally successful in securing this advantage.

In the present state of India I think that the introduction of simultaneous examinations would be premature. Speaking generally, I am of opinion that the successful condidates in England are likely to become good administrators not so much by reason of the qualities which the competitive examination discovers as by reason of certain qualities which, in the average, such condidates are assumed to possess; among such qualities I would reckon firmness of character, readiness to initiate measures and to accept responsibility, and a general desire for fair play between contending castes or sections of the community. My experience suggests that these qualities may be rightly assumed to exist in English candidates for office in India, but I regret to say that, so far as my experience goes, it would not yet be safe to make any such general assumption in the case of Indian candidates. Comparatively few Indians extend their vision to the general welfare of the country; most are concerned only with the interests of the caste or sub-division of a caste to which they happen to belong. The Englishman, from his necessary aloofness from such concerns, is in an exceptionally advantageous position for doing justice between all classes, whereas even the best of Indian officers are, I think, not infrequently embarassed by social or caste pressure. Moreover in the present state of the country's development I apprehend that, if simultaneous examinations were introduced without restriction, there would be serious danger of swamping the administration with members of one particular caste in whose integrity and impartiality members of other creeds and castes do not, by any means, place implicit reliance. It is also, I think, certain that in the present condition of India mere intellectual ability is not by itself a sufficient equipment for a good administrator. He must, as I have suggested above, possess many other virtues which no intellectual examination could test. In India there is a tendency for the intellectual classes to be merely intellectual and to show some want of interest in out-of-door work, and some want of capacity to handle disorder of tumult with firmness. It is also my belief that India is a decidedly aristocratic country, i.e. the masses of the people attach more importance to genealogy than to brains. If an Indian officer, of whatever intellectual capacity, is known to be humble of origin, he is apt to command less respect than he deserves. Hence also the extreme importance of good manners among our officers. I believe the evil effects of bad manners shown by Englishmen to Indians are practically incalculable. But I do not suggest that such cases are of frequent occurrence.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATION.

On the above and similar grounds I am not able to approve simultaneous or separate examinations in India as an independent means of recruitment. But I see no valid objection to the selection of Indian candidates by a system of combined nomination and examination. In a country where every post or office tends to become hereditary, care would have to be taken to prevent the appointment of the indifferent sons of good fathers ; but that need not be an insuperable difficulty. In the case of appointments to judicial offices the power of appointing should, I think, be vested in the High Court, or, at least that Court should have a concurrent voice. I consider it very desirable that, so far as possible, all classes and communities should be represented. By "so far as possible" I mean to the extent to which the principal communities of any Province are able to produce candidates, fitted in all respects, for state service. If, as I should prefer, the examination were merely qualifying, each community would have a fair chance of being represented.

Notwithstanding the part recruitment in India, I think that Indians should still be eligible for appointment in England. For the most valuable part of the training received by an Indian in England appears to me to consist in his intelligent observation of the institutions of a country which has no caste and which either is governed, or strives to be governed, on the principles of fair play to all and "the tools to the man who can use them." In my opinion any such system of selection in India should be in the room of, and not supplementary to, the present system of promotion to listed appointments among officers of the Provincial Services. But the change would be subject to the just hopes and expectations of the gentlemen already in the Provincial Services.

He also stated that a minimum proportion of Europeans should be employed in the higher posts, if the administration is to retain its character as British. On several important points of administration the current Indian notions differ sharply from the English, and there is reason to think that on such points even advanced Indian opinion is only beginning, tentatively and uncertainly, of follow the European lead as an instance, I may mention the subject of preventive measures against epidemic disease.

Regarding grading and rates of pay he said:—In my opinion the rates of pay and grading are insufficient. There should be a time-scale for junior officers: the scale should begin at Rs. 450 and should run on to Rs. 1,350 after 12 years' service. I think also that Judges and Collectors can make out a very strong case for increased pay. Work has increased very much; and living has grown much more expensive both in India and in England. Sessions Judges in Bombay are noticeably worse paid than in other Provinces; this should be remedied. I desire to add that, in my view, it should be incumbent on Government to provide suitable residences for the Collector and the Judge of each District at a fair rent. Those officials are permanent and should be provided for. Of the two, the Judge is the less favoured. The examination of Mr. Batchelor took nearly two hours, in the course of which he was taken through the whole of his written statement. The witness re-affirmed the points he had suggested.

The Commssion then adjourned at 5-30 p. m.

There will be no sitting of the Commission to-day. At to-morrow's sitting, the Hon. Mr. Curtis, Mr. Mehendale, Mr. L. Graham and Mr. Kadiri, will be examined.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit an anonymous growl over this ridiculous Commission that is now sitting ? We must all sympathise with the author of "Indian Unrest" on his illness. But can you wonder at any one being driven sick by the fatuity and irresponsibility of the whole thing ? Everybody who has not an axe to grind knows that no simultaneous examinations, nor separate examinations will save the I. C. S. Who, I would ask, rules this country ? There is a plain answer : "the English.' Are they competent to do it ? Surely their past record is satisfactory. Then why is the Commission trying to alter the character of the existing system of recruitment for the ruling body, the I. C. S. ? "How do you know they are going to alter it ?" is the answer. Why, surely, these gentlemen will not be allowed to say that things are all right as they are. Their reason for existence as commissioners is to alter something, otherwise, they do not merit their pay. Whoever heard of a Commission discovering that things ought to stay in "status quo" ? In what ways can they alter things ? By getting some of the most stupid Indians in the country to say remarkably foolish things about bringing a lot of Indians into the I. C. S. For a monumental example, of idocy, consider the suggestion of Mr. Paranjpye that young I. C. S. men should spend a period of probation under Indian professors than whom as a body it would be difficult to find a weaker lot.

Is there anything the Commission might do ? Of course what they might have done or ought to be doing is to inquire about the details of pay, promotion, and pension in the various services, or the question of language rewards or a revised scheme of leave and furlough, or what not, barring the thing which has occupied more of their attention ? As it is, they are accentuating racial feeling, because of the invidious question that must arise : Is the Indian a fit or proper man for administrative work ? Of course an Indian would say oh yes ! even if he did not believe it. And of course an Englishman finds it necessary to ask to be permitted to give his evidence "in camera." The Commission is off the track. And what use can you expect ? Why not a decent Commission of tried rulers, e. g., Lord Curzon, Lord Cromer, Lord Milner and the like ? They have nothing to do at present, whereas Mr. Macdonald ought to be looking after his adherents at home, Mr. Madge to be protecting White Slaves, and the rest doing something more suited to their capacities than their present job. One of the really able members of the body, Mr. Gokhale, is already known as a perfectfully candid adherent of the policy, "India for Indians in all branches of public life." What he will discover from the Commission will be exactly what he wants to discover. And what he will not discover will be exactly what he does not wish to.

Perhaps the published evidence is all a blind, and what has been really discovered is that you should increase the number of Englishmen in all services. Might I make one suggestion ? there are so many able soldiers in this country who show infinite tact in dealing with natives that the Commission might better consider the possibility of throwing the I. C. S. open to the army than that of increasing the number of Indians. Has this possibility been contemplated ? There are already a few soldiers in civil employment. Increase their number or bring in a few policemen just as you occasionally make an I. C. S. man a policeman. I figure the I. C. S. sitting up at this suggestion ; the sooner it is all over, the better.—Yours, etc.,

ANON.

SACRED CONCERT.

A very successful recital of sacred music was held at St. John's (Afghan Memorial), Church last evening. A feature of the programme was the performance of the Sherwood Foresters' string band, who rendered a selection of numbers from the great sensational pantomime, "The Miracle" played apparently for the first time in Bombay. The other items formed a well-chosen combination of vocal and intrumental pieces, the singers being so well-known as to need scarcely more than mention of their selection.

Certainly the most effective and impressive performance of the evening was that of Mrs. W. M. Davies, whose fine contralto was well suited to the rendering of Sanderson's Air. God that madest Earth and Haven. Mrs. Swan for Gounod the Worker and Mr. Neville Medley were also much applauded for their excellent and expressive singing, while Mr. G.W. Johnson was as usual much appreciated.

The promoters of the recital are to be congratulated on their success, which, it is hoped, will encourage them to give an early repetition of a very enjoyable entertainment. The following is the programme :—

Suite (from) "The Miracle," Humperdinck. (1) Prelude (Organ Solo) ; (2) Procession and Children's Dance ; (3) March of the Army and Death Motif ; (4) Christmas Scene and Finale.

Air (Tenor)—"If with all your Hearts" (Elijah) Mendelssohn, Mr. G. W. Johnson.

Largo in G., Handel, Solo Violin.—Corpl. C. Bradley.

Recit. and Air (Contralto), "But the Lord is mindful" (St. Paul), Mendelssohn, Mrs. W. M. Davies.

Berceuse de Jocelyn, Band. Godard.

Song "How willing my paternal love," Handel. Mr. Neville Medley.

Song "The Worker," Gounod. Mrs. Swan.

Air (Tenor) "Deeper and Deeper still," "Waft her Angels" (Jeptha), Handel. Mr. G. W. Johnson.

Air (from) Tannhauser "O Star of Eve,' Wagner. Soloist-Mus. J. Coomber.

Air "God that madest Earth and Heaven,' Sanderson. Mrs. W. M. Davies.

War March of the Priests, "Athalie," Mendelssohn.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

LORD SYDENHAM VISITS THE NEW LABORATORY.

His Excellency the Governor, Lord Sydenham, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Montague, M.P., and Capt. Lucas, R.A.M.C., paid a visit to the new Physiological Laboratory at the Grant Medical College, on Tuesday, March the 4th, at 5 p. m. His Excellency was shown over the various departments by Lt.-C. H. L. Meyer, I.M.S., Principal of the Grant Medical College, and by Major L.T. Rose Hutchinson, I.M.S., Professor of Physiology, and expressed himself greatly pleased with all the arrangements.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. P. Orr I.C.S., presiding.

The Board resolved to lease a plot in Princess-street at the rate of Rs. 20 per square yard to the Bombay Sanitary Association.

The offer for the lease of plots No. 25 and 30, Chowpatti Estate, on behalf of the Lawn Tennis Club, for a period of five years was accepted.

The Board considered the Chairman's note suggesting that the main road in the Sandhurst road to Crawford Market Street Scheme be named Sydenham-road.

Mr. D.E. Wacha suggested that it should be called New Memonwada, as the Trust had retained the original names in connection with the other improvements.

The Board accepted the Chairman's suggestion.

The Board sanctioned advances as per Government resolution of July 1911 Finance Department, to grant facilities to their officers for the purchase of motors.

The Board also resolved that they regretted that the Government had refused to sanction the gratuity of Rs. 10,000 to Mr. Shilstone, late Secretary of the Trust, on his retirement, but they hoped the Government would reconsider his case.

MR. OSBORNE, IVY COTTAGE, PRIVET ROAD, WINTON, BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND, WHO SAYS :—

For years I suffered from shooting pains in my sides and back—I could not stand up straight. The water was 'full of gravel,' and I had no control over it.

"By taking a thorough course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have cured myself. There is no bladder trouble now, and my back is all right again."

EIGHT YEARS LATER, Mr. Osborne said :—"I have never had the least sign of kidney or bladder trouble since Doan's Pills cured me."

With advancing years the functions of all the organs of the body become weakened, consequently elderly people are particularly subject to backache, stiffness, and rheumatic pains in the muscles and joints, gravel, and urinary disorders.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills will be found of especial benefit to men and women of advanced years, as this medicine has a direct tonic, stimulating and strengthening effect upon sluggish and weakened kidneys and thus helps to keep the blood pure, to eliminate uric acid, and to flush out the body waste products and waste water regularly.

Rs. 2 per bottle ; 6 for Rs. 10-8 ; all dealers DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

STEREO-PRISM BINOCULARS.

"MIRACLE" ×12

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Extra large field, Brilliant Definition, perfect Workmanship,

LIGHT WEIGHT AND PORTABILITY.

Highest Finish Unequalled for Military, Naval, and sporting purposes in Superior Quality leather sling cases.

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ALSO

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, POWERFUL OPERA GLASSES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, etc.,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

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PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.

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THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER

FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

CALCUTTA.

(*Continued from page* 6.)

His resolution was adopted with acclamation. There being only one dissentient, Mr. R. D. Metha, who arrived a day after the fair. When the intrepid *Statesman* man further moved that the resolution should be wired to the Government of India and cabled to the Secretary of State, he was seconded by Mr. H. Harris, the Agent of the National Bank of India, who is a member of the new Committee; wherefore I say, our Welsh journalists have already gone far to restore in the public life of Calcutta the dignity and importance of a British journalism.

This is a convenient place to mention that many of the commercial leaders present at yesterday's meeting are about to retire from India for good, although still in the full bloom of health and still on the sunny side of fifty. Sir Cecil Graham is almost as well-known in Bombay society as here. He leaves us this month, and I do not know what the Calcutta Polo Club will do without him. As secretary of the Club for some years, in succession to Mr. E. C. Apostolides, he had a large share in making the Calcutta tournament, carrying with it the open championship of India. He played in the teams which won this championship in 1909 and 1910, and both the victories were due, in a large measure, to his fine forward play, and the pull he had in pony power. He is affectionately known in sport and society as "Fuzzy" and he likes as much beating as the hero Kipling has immortalised in his "Barrack Room Ballads." Another, whose absence will leave almost as big a void in Calcutta life, is Mr. R. H. A. Gresson, senior partner of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co., who goes home for good in the beginiug of April. His conquests outside the counting house and the drawing-room have been on the turf, being for many years a leading G. R.; when he became an owner of race-horses his enterprise was attended with phenomenal luck, and he leaped into world-fame when his bonny Irish mare Retort won the Viceroy's Cup in 1909. He was Sheriff last year, and his wide popularity was attested by the attendance at his wedding two years ago with the only daughter of Sir Archdale Earle, Chief Commissioner of Assam. Two other notable retirements are those of Mr. W. K. Dowding, senior partner of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co. and Mr. Arthur Preston, senior partner of Messrs. Palmer Lowrie and Co. The former would have been president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in 1910, but for the ban put upon the acceptance of that office by the home partners of the firm. This sort of selfishness and lack of public spirit still survives in several Calcutta firms, albeit, I am glad to say, that the number is steadily decreasing, thanks to public reprobation. It was a notable fact, which Mr. Shirley Tremearne emphasized at yesterday's meeeting, that although the list of gentlemen who signified their wish to serve on the Committee was unusually long, not one stipulated that he could not serve as president or vice-president, if so elected. In past years the asterisks denoting such disability were so many as to reduce the election to a farcical compromise. And yet people growled, about the cliqueism of the Chamber.

In view of the importance your sportsmen attach to the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament you will be pleased to hear that the Customs A.C., our best hockey exponents, will probably send a team across to lift the cup. To do this they will have to retire from the League, but as they can get back from Bombay in time for the Brighton Tournament, the winner of which gets the hockey blue riband, they do not mind. The League is an unconscionably long competition and the team that goes through it without being defeated is apt to become stale by the time the Brighton Tournament is reached. This thought will console the "Riversiders," as they are called, for having to give up a prize they were sure to win if they continued to compete for it. If the Customs A. C. go across to Bombay, you will see hat they play very high class hockey. Thanks to Mr. Cadell, your Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Howard, who succeeded him as Collector of Customs, Calcutta, and that generous little sportsman, Mr. Stevens, Deputy Collector, the terms of service in the Preventive Department are so good as to attract the best boys turned out by the public schools of Bengal. The *morale* and *esprit de corps* are now very high, and the Customs athletes would gain distinction in any country. In young Macready they have one of the best all-round athletes in India. He has been playing cricket, football, and hockey for the past fourteen years; he is still scoring centuries, taking wickets with a remarkable courage, and playing forward in hockey and soccer with the very best of them. He is the son of a late superintendent of police and is an Old Jacobian. He is modest enough to think that he is the least of the Customs athletes. That is exaggerated humility, but it is not too much to say that Macready fits his place in the team and makes no disparity. You can understand therefore what your hockey clubs will have to do to resist the invasion.

H. E. Lord Carmichael returned from a short and pleasant visit to Chittagong this morning, and this afternoon attended the last "Extra" of the 1912-13 Season of the Calcutta Turf Club. His active patronage has given racing a big fillip; he has not missed a single day's racing, while in residence in Calcutta, and his presence has undoubtedly made for a high standard of purity. His Betting Bill will not affect bookmakers on the Turf, but will declare war against sweeps, bucket-shops, and other illegitimate and sinister forms of gambling. The Calcutta Turf Club held its annual meeting during the week, and passed a programme for next year which is sure to make your turfites' mouths water. The King's Cup is to be given for the Trials, and will be equal in added money to the Viceroy's Cup. The Governor's Cup will take the place of the King's Cup at the second meeting. There are other directions in which attractions have been increased. Steeple-chasing is to be given a new lease by the construction of a course within the flat-course. The stewards for the ensuing year are Sir A. A. Apcar, Sir Allan Arthur, Mr. G. B. Deakin, Mr. R. G. Bates and Mr. Harry Jones—not a gilded official among them, glory be! Our worthy Senior Steward, I am glad to say, is steadily recovering his health. He is better and stronger now than at any time since the unfortunate seizure. His doctor is sure that another spell of Bangalore will set him steadily on his pins.

There is great sport in College Square. Surrendranath and Bhupendranath are shaping for a fight over the former's *male fide*, but that is another story, which can wait to be told till my next.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS

The Gaekwar of Baroda's Amlali, a branch line in Kathiawar, has been opened goods traffic as far as Gavadha, a distance of sixteen miles. The starting point of the railway is at Khijar and this is about six miles from Lathi, a station on the Dhola-fetalsar Section of the Gondal-Porbandar Railway. The new line is managed by the Gondal-Porbander Railway Company.

It is understood that in future all cases of cruelty to poultry will be tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta. This procedure is evidently the outcome of the recent strike among the dealers at the New Market, and will probably come into force after the suggested new rules relating to the standardisation of the baskets used in carrying these birds have been drawn up.

Karachi people who are going to the Municipal picnic at Malir says the "Sind Gazette" may be able to raise a momentary interest in potatoes. Malir potato prices are increasing daily. They are being shipped largely to Bombay, Colombo and Mauritius. The market is strong in spite of there being a good crop this year, and it is said in Karachi bazaar that the price will shortly reach Rs. 3 per maund. These Malir potatoes of the winter season can be kept in excellent condition for three months if properly packed and carefully stored so that fresh air can reach them.

The Government resolution on the report of the Local Boards and Councils in the Central Provinces and Berar during the past year, contains a significant observation "The Chief Commissioner does not overlook the fact," it says "that there are instances of members who render valuable assistance in the management and control of local institutions notwithstanding their irregular atttendance at meetings. But these are the exceptions, and it is to be feared that the habitual absentee gets himself elected for the sake of the social status his membership confers upon him with but little regard for the duties of his office."

Complaints come from Kalat of attempts of certain sardars, to collect "sung." This, says the "Sind Gazette," is a Baluchi euphemism for a mild form of brigandage which consists in levying unauthorised toll on trade caravans. The Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan has delivered the following warning to the sardars and maliks:—"The collection of unauthorised sung is an evil which cannot be allowed to spread. The Government of India has spent enormous sums of money in restoring and maintaining peace in Baluchistan and on roads and railways, the result of which has been that trade has increased to a large extent, and it is as well that you should clearly understand that you cannot be allowed to neutralise the efforts of Government by imposing unauthorised taxes on trade."

There is some dissatisfaction among the Head Constables of the Bengal Police, caused by the following circular recently issued:—"With the approval of the Government, Superintendents of Police are informed, that all Head Constables of the Bengal Police should, in future, wear brass numbers on their left breast, like constables. These numbers can be had from the Buxar Jail, at a cost of one anna and six pies per badge. Superintendents should obtain them at once and give effect to this order as soon as possible." It is said that this order compelling them to wear the ordinary constable's badge is resented on the ground that they would be humiliated thereby as most of them belong to respectable Hindu or Mahomedan families, and several of them are undergraduates of the Calcutta University.

It is wonderful how long the influence of a man like Lord Roberts remains behind in the field of his labours remarks a contemporary. It is now over twenty years since Lord Roberts left India, and thirty-five years since he commanded the Punjab Frontier Force; yet a correspondent recently saw stuck up in the staff office of one of the Frontier Brigades Lord Roberts' five rules for a staff officer. These might well be blazoned in gold over the portals of the Staff College, and possibly in some less opulent metal over the desks of all staff officers. They are (1) punctuality, (2) prompt discharge of business, (3) unfailing courtesy both verbally and in writing, (4) tact and good manners, (5) and last, but not least, absolute reliability. If all staff officers could live up to those five precepts, the Army would be appreciably nearer the millenium.

The Chin is obviously progressing very fast at any rate in the neighbourhood of our stations says "the Rangoon Gazette." Nevertheless elsewhere we are told, his social conditions have not changed very much. He still dresses as his parents and grandparents did. He still lights his pipe with flint and tinder and uses pine torches is he wants a light at night. Ordinarily he does not. He goes to bed when it gets dark and gets up again when daylight comes. If there is a feast on, he does it the other way round. Some of his ways are not quite nice. He roasts and eats the dog that does the village scavenging. When his relatives die he smokes them in the general eating and sitting room of his house. A woman is still with him a mere chattel to be sold to the higher bidder. At the time of the Chin Hills expedition the tariff for a woman was bottle. If she were highly attractive, a cork was demanded with the bottle; otherwise it was not insisted upon.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

Any one who closely watched the fifth Olympic Game at Stockholm, must have recognised that the English athletes have a lot to learn. The material is all right, but to make use of an Americanism, their methods (particularly in regard to field events) are a joke. The results prove these up to the hilt whilst the tactics displayed, even by cracks, were deplorable. Arnold Jackson won his heat of the 1500 metres by 50 yards, when he might just as well have saved his spurt, and trotted in with Paul Jones. Even worse was the manner, W. Scott, the 10 miles English champion used up his energy in his heat of the 10,000 metres. He won; but when it came to the final, he could not raise a gallop. Now one way to bring about an improvement is for the Amateur Athletic Association to send teams of Home athletes to the United States, Canada, Australasia. South Africa, and the Continent during the next few years. We can learn much, particularly in the field events.

Touching on this, it is a pity the governing body feels inclined to shelve the project of sending an athletic and cycling team to South Africa.

The Polytechnic would be willing to carry through the project, but it is understood that the powers that be are not too pleased over the idea of a club running the show. All things considered, perhaps it would be best if the A. A. A. had control of any teams which may go on tour. It is thought that the Association will go into the matter fully at a future time and arrange to send a team to South Africa early in 1914.

GETTING READY.

The German is very thorough in anything he undertakes and we are going to see big strides in all branches of sport in the Fatherland. Thanks to the help of the government, the municipal authorities of Berlin and others, the German Olympic Committee will probably have about £75,000 (375,000 dollars) to spend on the 1916 festival. A goodly portion is to be expended in developing athletes (in the broad sense) so that the home country will surely make a good showing at Berlin.

CROSS-COUNTRY CRACKS.

It is to the new men one must look to gain laurels for England in 1916, consequently, the performances at recent championships are pleasing. The South of the Thames cross-country championship at West Wickham on Saturday ended in U. A. Carpenter (A newcomer) winning from W. J. Tucker and G. W. Hutson. Tucker won the race a year ago and ran well when doing duty for the English team in the International cross-country championship; so that Carpenter must be looked on as a "find." Big things are also possible from Hutson, the four miles champion of England, who is new at the cross-country game. He did a good performance when finishing third in the 5000 metres at the Olympic Games, though overshadowed by the truly marvellous running of H. Kolehmainen of Finland and J. Bouin of France.

Another newcomer in N. Forster of Ipswich created a big surprise by beating a fine field in the North of the Thames championship at Loughton. He is virtually a novice, though 27 years of age, and is of the build to do well over the Marathon route.

AN INTERESTING BOOK.

Many books have been, or will be, published about the 1912 Olympic Games. It is doubtful if any of better value will be procurable than that published by the American Sports Publishing Company of Warren St. New York, bearing the title of "The Olympic Games, Stockholm, 1912." It is edited by Mr. James E. Sullivan, who since the death of the late W. B. Curtis, is certainly entitled to be considered the father of American athletics. Besides having the experience which thirty years' association with International athletics naturally gives, Mr. Sullivan has that love of the game, which is absolutely necessary to make a man competent to write on or instruct others in athletics. The book under notice (which is published at 25 cents, or one shilling English money), is brimful of interesting matter inside its 249 pages. The photos bring back vividly some of the most stirring happenings at the Stockolm Station. They are also very instructing, and athletes may learn much by studying the positions and styles of the champions in action. The book is a wonderful and interesting record of the games and it will give delight to every follower of sports and pastimes.

One of the features of the book is the chapter devoted to "Olympic Idea" by Professor William M. Sloane of the International Olympic Committee. In this it is ably pointed out that winning is not the all-important part of the festival revived by Baron Pierre de Coubertin. It is important that athletes and athletic officials keep in mind the chief object of the revival of the games. It is to spread the love of healthy sports all over the world and to bring about better and closer relationship among the competing nations. It is nice to win, but there must be some losers. The victors must always strive to be modest in their victories and help their rivals. The Olympic movement has made wonderful progress, but the writer believes we are only commencing to grasp the possibilities. European nations, and particularly the Northern nations are sure to make big strides. The reader will perhaps pardon me for expressing firm belief that England will yet "wake up and show the world that John Bull is not a "has been" in sporting matters.

BOXING.

A. Palzer, the big American heavyweight, is making many friends by his modest bearing and genial manner. He is pleased with London, and whilst there appears no immediate prospects of his entering the ring here as a principal, one never knows. Every sportsman recognises that a match between Palzer and Bomb. Wells would be a big draw and should the proposed bout between Johnson and Palzer in Paris fall through, one can well imagine a crowded house at the National Sporting Club on the eve of Derby Day, to see Wells and Palzer try conclusions in a return match. The Englishman will be wise to return from America before the very hot weather sets in, as he cannot afford to lose weight and strength.

The chief happenings during the past few days have been the decisive wins of Fred. Welsh over Brevieres of France at Aberdure, and the equally quick victory of Carpenter of France over Bandsman Rice of England at Paris. Brevieres retired in the third round with a damaged thumb, whilst Rice was "outed" in the second round.

REMARKABLE MOTORING.

There can be nothing wrong with the English motor industry when we can turn out a 25h.p. car equal to the speed of the 200h.p. fliers of other countries. Driving a 25h.p. Talbot at the Brooklands track on Monday, Mr. P. Lambert narrowly missed covering 100 miles inside 60min. Fifty miles occupied less than half an hour (the average being 102·83 miles per hour) and all went well for 52min. A burst tyre then led to a delay of over 3 mins but even then the 100 miles vere covered in 61min. 37sec. truly a remarkable performance.

AN AMERICAN STEEPLECHASER.

Sportsmen are satisfied that Highbridge will, all going well, make a good showing in the Grand National Steeplechase at Aintree next month. The American crack made his debut here by competing in the Prince of Wales Handicap Steeplechase at Sandown Park. He was given top weight 12st. 7lbs. and ran really well to gain second place. Naturally he is not yet fit, so that considerable improvement may be looked for before he is called on to tackle the big Aintree jumps. Of course, there is a big difference between the obstacles at Sandown and Aintree, but it was the workman-like manner Highbridge took his jumps on Saturday, which arouse the admiration of the critics. Highbridge will carry 12st. in the "National," and should he win, he will be the second American bred-chaser to do so; Rubin, the 1908 winner, having been sire across the Atlantic.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The outstanding feature of the Rugby match between England and Ireland at Dublin on Saturday was the brilliancy of V. H. M. Coates. The Bristol man captured the hearts of the Irish sportsmen, who can honour a good man, even when he defeats their own. Coates simply ran through the opposition on two occasions and once he gets going, he takes a lot of stopping. His "handing off" is a treat to see, and many good judges consider he is the finest wing three-quarter playing in the British Isles to-day. The English players combined, much better than against France, and after an indolent start, played good football. The one "fly in the ointment" was The poor place-kicking, not one of the four tries being converted, though Cheeseman did kick one splendid penalty goal. The victory makes England's prospects for the International championship look bright, but one can never tell, the Scotchman always playing better in the Calcutta match than in the other Internationals.

"SOCCER."

The big feature of the League competition on Saturday was the meeting of Sheffield Wednesday and Aston Villa, first and second in the table respectively. It was the return match of the season and the Sheffielders was very keen to avenge the 10-goals to 0 defeat at Villa Park. They did not quite succeed, however, a very fine game ending in honours even. The home side soon led thanks to Wilson, but Hall made all square before the interval. The second half produced some rough play and altogether a draw about represented the run of the game.

The interest in Association football is really wonderful, and now that Sir Thomas Dewar has given a trophy to the American Amateur Football Association for a competition on the lines of the English Cup, further progress may be expected in the United States.

How great the interest is in the English Cup competition may be judged from the fact that the 72 matches of the first and second rounds have attracted a total attendance of 1,182,245, whilst the receipts amount to £44,350.

IN GENERAL.

M. Inman, who is trying to concede W. J. Peall 12000 points in 24000 up, made a break of 604 on Wednesday.

Although Pte. Harris gained the decision over Pat. O'Keeffe at the National Sporting Club on Monday, many consider the latter was unlucky to be adjudged the loser and another match is likely to be arranged.

Lancashire lacrosse players did well on Saturday, the first team beating Cheshire (10 goals to 7), whilst the second team vanquished Yorkshire by 15 goals to 4.

The East of England is rich in hockey-players; the match against the Midlands at Edgbaston ending in favour of the visitors by 4 goals to 0.

The Grand Prix du Casino, at the Monte Carlo pigeon shooting tournament, was won by Count Lareinty Tholozem of France, who made 16 successive kills. Harrison of England (12 kills) tied for fourth place.

Axle Pin, favourite for the Grand National Steeplechase, has so far recovered from his strained shoulder that he has commenced light work again.

Sportsmen who like a small "flutter" might do worse than take White Star for the Lincoln and Axle Pin for the Grand National in a double.

With Australasia and Canada, both challengers for the International Lawn Tennis Cup (Dawies), it is evident that the 1913 season will be memorable.

The Prince of Wales played for Magdalen College against the Oxford City Police in a football match on Tursday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be allowed to express in your columns what is the desire, like myself, of many to have a band playing regularly on the Esplanade Bandstand on Saturdays? At present it plays only on alternate Saturdays on the Esplanade Bandstand, and every Saturday at the Victoria Gardens. In the latter, the entrance is restricted every alternate Saturday by a fee. There are those who pay a wheel and other taxes and have a prior claim to those who do not, and it is the latter who, form the major portion of the listners at the Victoria Gardens, as no arrangement is made for parking carriages there. Besides the way leading to the Gardens lying through the native town is not a very enjoyable ride. Excellent arrangement exists for parking carriages at the Esplanade Bandstand, and it would be worth while for the Municipal Commissioner to consider the question of providing music there regularly every Saturday.

I would also at the same time like to request him through your columns to extend to the Esplanade Bandstand the same courtesy that was extended to the Victoria Gardens last Saturday,—viz., to have a performance of the King's 14th Hussars.—Yours, etc.,

R. H. C.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

RIPON MILLS DISPUTE.

The case in which Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, landed proprietor and Mill agent of Mazagon, Bombay, sued the Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited, a joint-stock company having their office at Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, to recover Rs. 18,09,000 on a mortgage, or, in default of such payment for the defendants to be foreclosed from all equity of redemption in regard to the mortgaged premises, came on for hearing yesterday before Mr. Justice Davar in the Bombay High Court.

The plaintiff is the sole surviving member of the firm of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Co., the agents of the defendant's mill. It was alleged that in 1910, owing to frauds Committed by a mill agent, one Dwarkadas Dharamsey, persons who used to deposit money with the Mills at interest, grew alarmed and withdrew their deposits. The defendants had about ten lakhs of rupees so deposited and were considerably embarrassed for funds with which to work the mill. When the said deposits were withdrawn, it became necessary to raise moneys from the local banks and such loans were only obtained on the plaintiffs guaranteeing payment thereof. The plaintiff also induced some of his friends and relatives to advance moneys to the defendants on the plaintiff guaranteeing repayment, while the latter himself also advanced moneys to the defendant to a large extent. In April 1912, the plaintiff was unwilling to incur any further liability on the defendants' behalf, and was desirous of being repaid the moneys he had advanced and of being indemnified against the guarantee he had given. The directors of the defendant Company being unable to do either, agreed to mortgage the defendants' property and liquid assets thereof to the plaintiff to secure him the moneys advanced and guaranteed. The directors passed, on 18th April 1912, a resolution to that effect, which was confirmed by an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the defendants company was held after due notice on the 29th April, 1911. The accounts showed that on the 27th June 1912, defendants were indebted to (1) local banks, Rs. 13 lakhs, (2) to the friends and relatives of the plaintiff, who had lent money, Rs. 2,37,564, to the plaintiff Rs. 2,54,429; making a total of Rs. 17,91,993. The Defendants also owed bills to the extent of a few thousand rupees. The plaintiff had guaranteed all the creditors. On the 27th June 1912 the defendants executed to the plaintiffs the mortgage of the properties. After that the plaintiff did his best to keep the company afloat, but, business being very bad, it was necessary to a further two lakhs, of which the plaintiff also guaranted the repayment. In 1912 it was found that the defendants had sustained a loss of Rs. 1,79,000. Several experts were consulted and they advised to the effect that the Mills could not hope to make a profit with their existing spinning machinery, which was old and out of date. They recommended that the Mill should cease to spin, and should only weave, buying yarn for the purpose. The business of the defendants, so far as spinning was concerned, was stopped, and it was found that, in the circumstances, weaving did not pay either.

The plaintiff suggested to the Board that it was necessary that the company should be wound up as it was impossible to continue. The Board decided that the company should be wound up voluntarily. On the 5th February the shareholders in meeting refused to pass the accounts or agree to a voluntary winding up. It is not stated that it is impossible to carry on the company's business. The defendants have no credit and no funds with which to carry on the Mills. The balance at the bank of Rs. 60,000, which plaintiff had maintained with a view to working the Mills as long as possible, had to be expended in paying the wages due to employees and other bills. On the 7th February 1913, the directors resolved that the business should be stopped and it has been stopped and the Mills closed. The company worked all along at a loss. The plaintiff's mortgage has become enforceable. The plaintiff does not wish to take possession as mortgagee. The Plaintiff wishes that a Receiver should be appointed. The defendants' debts secured by the mortgage are very much more than the defendants property and assets are worth. The defendants are in hopelessly insolvent circumstances and are unable to pay their debts. The plaintiff is personally liable to pay all the debts of the defendants that he has guaranteed as aforesaid and undertakes to pay the same. In addition to the 18 lakhs of rupees advanced, there is due to the plaintiff Rs. Rs. 50,429 for further advance made by him.

Mr. Moos, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plantiff, while Mr. B. J. Desai, on behalf of a shareholder named Jamiatram Narberam Thakur and 150 other shareholders of the Ripon Mills, prayed that the matter should be postponed for five weeks to allow them to obtain 250 signatures of shareholders to hold a meeting and file written statements on behalf of the company; that, in a meeting the chairman had done an illegal and extraordinary thing which must be remedied; that most of the shereholders were in distant places and five weeks' time should be given.

Mr. Justice Davar: I shall grant you all you want if you tell me this. In this debt of 18 lakhs, a correct debt or open to dispute?

Mr. Desai: That I cannot say, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Davar:—Who are the directors?

Mr. Moos:—Mr. Greaves, the Hon. Mr. C. L. Setalvad, Mr. Tribhuvandas Bhurjihandas, Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, and his sons. Some of them are millionaires.

Mr. Justice Davar: Very substantial directors. If the directors allow the decree to be passed and do not take proper steps they may be guilty of misconduct and you can proceed against them.

Mr. Desai: The suit should be adjourned and the company allowed to hold a meeting and file written statements. We must have 250 signatures of shareholders. We want five weeks' time. We can change our managing agents. The property is worth 12 lakhs.

Mr. Justice Davar: If I give you all the indulgences and allow you three months' time will you furnish security for any loss that the plaintiffs might sustain by the delay. You represent some shareholders only. I may not hear you, but as you have some interest I allow it.

Mr. Desai: At this stage I cannot give you the security. I do not dispute that I have no right to address your Lordship in the matter. I have some right. If we could, we would have done away with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and other directors and chosen our own directors. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy and his son were the mortgagees. The directors had informed the world year after year that the value of the assets was Rs. 22 lakhs. Now they say it 10 lakhs. They must pay some penalty for this wrong.

Mr. Moos: My friend has no right to argue in this matter.

Mr. Justice Dawar: I allowed him to say his say merely because I wanted to know if I could help the shareholders in any way. But I see that Mr. Desai cannot help me much.

Mr. Justice Davar, after hearing the evidence of the plaintiff passed an ordinary mortgage decree in favour of the plaintiff.

WIDOW'S DIFFICULTIES.

The case in which Saniram Jitmal, a firm, doing business in Calcutta and other places, sued Mookhibai, widow and legal representative of the late Jagannath Gulji Singhani of Futtehpore to recover Rs.65,920, came on for hearing yesterday before Mr. Justice Davar in the Bombay High Court.

Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Moos for the defendant.

The plaintiffs are shroffs and merchants. One Jagannath Gulji Singani carried on business in Bombay, Calcutta and other places in India, till his death on the 26th April 1910. The plaintiffs had money dealings with Jagannath Gulji Singhani and advanced him certain sums as it was settled that they would finance him (Jagannath) up to Rs. 1,50,000 on his depositing with them at Calcutta, the title-deeds of his property at Parel to secure repayment of the advances. The full amount of Rs. 1,50,000 was paid to Jagannath; and Jagannath, later on, became debtor to the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,60,968. In January 1910, Jagannath Gulji entered into an agreement with Jehangir Bomanji Petit for sale to him of the Parel property for Rs. 2,10,000, and received Rs. 10,000 as earnest money. Before the completion of the sale, Jagannath Gulji died (April 1910), leaving his widow as his sole executrix and legatee. One Shivnarayan Baldeodas obtained a decree against Jagannath and a receiver was appointed. Certain arrangements were come to, by which it was agreed that the properties should be mortgaged to the plaintiffs. The properties were sold to J. B. Petit and the plaintiffs received the balance of the purchase-money and credited the same as against the sum due to them. Later on, Rs. 36,893 was found still due to the plaintiffs on adjustment of accounts. There were other debts and the total came up to Rs. 65,920.

Mr. Davar, bar-at-law, said, the widow defendant was far in the interior and had not been able to issue instructions, and he asked for three weeks' time in which to file a written statement. The widow had sent her agent.

Mr. Justice Davar: What is her age?

Mr. Davar: Forty, my Lord.

Mr. Moos objected to the postponement. His Lordship, however, granted the postponement asked for.

CLOTH DEALER AND AGENT.

The case in which the firm of Kaniram Lachminarayan of Kalbadevi-road, Bombay, sued the firm of Ragunandan Pershad Mathuraprasad of Sadar Bazar, Lucknow, to recover Rs. 2,826, was disposed of yesterday by Mr. Justice Davar in the Bombay High Court.

The plaintiffs' firm are doing business as bankers and commission agents in Bombay and elsewhere, and the defendants are piece-goods dealers in Lucknow. In November 1910, a representative of the defendants' came to Bombay and arranged with the plaintiffs that they should act as commission agents for the defendants in Bombay. The plaintiffs purchased goods for defendants' firm at Lucknow. In part payment the plaintiffs received two sums of Rs. 2,828 and Rs. 220, respectively, on the 26th and 28th November 1910. The plaintiffs sent further goods and received further payments. The plaintiffs were to receive Rs. 2,826 on the 8th December 1912, but were not able to realize that sum. The plaintiffs said that the defendants had falsely alleged that the former had not given them credit for Rs. 1,500, which the defendants referred to as having been paid by them, but which the plaintiffs had never received.

Mr. Justice Davar, after hearing some evidence, quoted a decree for the whole amount.

SUIT BY AGENTS.

The case in which the firm of Ebrahimji Esmailji Lotia of Sat-Tad, Mandvi, Bombay, doing business as commission agents sued, through their constituted attorneys, Abdul Hoosein Mahomedbhai and Essoofally Mahomedbhai (1) Ebrahimji Dawoodbhai, and (2) Mahomedally Dawoodbhai, of Jamnagar, Borah merchants, trading under the name of Ebrahimji Dawoodbhai, to recover Rs. 3,674, the balance at the foot of the accounts for goods purchased and delivered to the defendants and for monies paid for and on behalf of the defendants in Bombay and for work done, came up for hearing yesterday before Mr. Justice Davar in the Bombay High Court.

Mr Kenneth Kemp appeared for the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs acted as commission agensts of the defendants; and as such, brought and sold goods for them in Bombay. On the 31st January 1910, the first defendant, who had come to Bombay, requested the plaintiffs to draw a hoondi for Rs. 2,500 on his brother in Calcutta, in part payment of the balance due to them. This was done on that date, and the plaintiffs received a net sum of Rs. 2,455. Though demands were made, the money was not paid.

His Lordship, after examining a munim of the plaintiffs, granted a decree for the whole amount.

THE POLICE COURTS.

BOARDSHIP GANJA SMOKERS

Mr. McMullen, Chief Inspector, Excise Department, yesterday charged Davanali and two other khalasis on board a steamer plying between Bombay and Rangoon, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with possession of a quantity of ganja without a license from the Collector.

The Rangoon Customs authorities had informed the Bombay Excise Department of the practice among the khalasis, and a watch was kept on them.

The accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 25 each.

IDENTIFIED BY A CHILD.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Solway charged Gooloo Premji with kidnapping and robbing a child of ornaments valued at Rs. 135.

The accused saw a girl named Sitabai, aged about eight years, playing in the street. He gave her some fruit and enticed her away, removed the ornaments from her person, and obs onded. The child was found crying in the street. Asked by the people, she said the accused (whose name she mentioned) had taken away her ornaments.

The police arrested him two days later, when he had Rs. 79 on him.

The accused denied the charge, but was found guilty and the Magistrate convicted and senntenced him to twelve months rigorous imprisonment.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE IN AID OF THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

With a view to strengthen the resources of the Social Service League, the Excelsior Cinematograph Company have kindly agreed to give it a benefit performance on Friday, 7th March, at 9-30 p.m. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sydenham have graciously consented to extend their patronage to the show and to honour the League by their presence on that occasion. The League, during the brief period of its existence, has enlisted the cordial sympathy and munificent help of generous donors like Mr. Ratan J. Tata and Mr. Damodardas Goverdhandas Sukhadwala and secured the co-operation of many young men as volunteers. In order, however, to enable it to push on its activities more vigorously, it sorely needs to have more funds at its disposal. The Excelsior Cinematograph Company have, by this benefit performance, provided an opportunity to the public to combine with excellent amusement some help to the useful work which is being done by the League in various useful channels, on rigidly non sectarian lines. It is to be hoped that the public of Bombay will gladly seize this opportunity. The Excelsior have arranged a specially selected programme for the occasion, and the show will last well over two hours.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 3rd March to 6 a.m. on the 4th March.

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	12	7
Total mortality for today from all causes ...		80

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"NERVES IN DISORDER."

When that distinguished London physician, Dr. A. T. Schofield, wrote his remarkable book bearing this title, it attracted much attention, for it deals with a subject of supreme importance.

Everybody knows that nervous disorders are increasing. Lucky are they who do not pay the price of diminished nerve force by suffering from such symptoms as loss of sleep, loss of memory, disordered digestion, depression of spirits, constant lassitude and easily-induced fatigue.

The suffering induced by these and other symptoms of "nerves in disorder" is very great, and may end in that serious condition known as neurasthenia. Drugs alone will not cure such sufferers. They must be treated by special means in which, as a physician writes in "The Medical Press and Circular," "good food, travel, exercise, pure air, and sea-bathing play, a conspicuous part."

The most important of these is food. As Dr. Claude L. Wheeler has written, "Either to keep the nervous system of the healthy individual up to the mark, or to raise it to necessary efficiency when attacked, not only portein (the body-building food) but phosphorus must be forthcoming in ample quantities.

"This fact applies with particular force when the bodily resources are weakened from previous attacks of illness and the digestive organs are unable to take up their proper quantity of nutriment from the ordinary meals."

HOW TO CURE NERVES IN DISORDER.

"Obviously, a combination of pure portein with that form of phosphorus which normally exists in the body and nerves would be exactly what is needed in such cases. Reasoning thus, Science has produced the combination demanded. It is known all over the civilised globe as Sanatogen."

"The debilitated nerves and tissues," he continues "take up Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks up water. It imposes no strain whatever on the digestive and assimilative powers already weakened from one cause or another."

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Lady Henry Somerset, the distinguished philanthropist writes: "Sanatogen undoubtedly restores sleep, invigorates the nerves and braces the patient to health. I have watched its effect on people whose nervous system has been entirely undermined, and I have proved Sanatogen to be most valuable."

The physician to Her Majesty the Queen-Mother of Italy, Dr. E. Persichetti, writes: "I have used Sanatogen in several cases of neurasthenia, and in every case the nervous symptoms were gratley diminished. I am convinced Sanatogen is a valuable food tonic to restore lost strength."

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No more striking testimony to Sanatogen's power can be desired than the following from the wellknown medical journal, "The General Practitioner":—"The variety of conditions of ill-health in which Sanatogen has proved efficacious is, in itself an indication of the value of this preparation."

MAIL NOTES.

KING'S SON AS AIRMAN.

Prince Axel of Denmark, who is a cousin of King George and of the Czar, and a son of the King of Denmark, has passed his trials and taken his certificate as an aviator. The Prince is a lieutenant in the Danish Navy and trained as a naval aviator. He proved his ability by handling a biplane in a thoroughly workmanlike and satisfactory manner.

M. LEPINE.

M. Lepine, Paris Prefect of Police, and one of the best-known public men in France, has resigned, says "Le Matin," and will retire into private life on March 23. M. Lepine has controlled the Parisian police force for eighteen years. The name of M. Lepine's successor has not yet been announced.

LADY CHURSTON TO ACT AGAIN.

Arrangements are being made for the production during the season of a new musical play entitled "Claude Abroad," by Charles and Muriel Scott Gatty, with music by Sir Alfred Scott Gatty and Charles Scott Gatty, for the benefit of the Middlesex Hospital. Lady Churston, who was well known to the playgoing public as Miss Danise Orme, has consented to return to the stage for these performances, will be supported by many well-known amateurs.

NEW TYPE OF SUBMARINE.

Built at Chatham Dockyard from the designs of Sir P. Watts, the late Director of Naval Construction submarine E1, the first of the submarines of the E class to be constructed in the royal dockyards, has been reported ready to carry out her trials. Submarine E1 has been ordered to leave Chatham on a preliminary run down the Medway to Sheerness to adjust compasses, and on the following day she is to go to sea on a twelve hours' surface trial, accompanied by the destroyer Electra, of the Nore Defence Flotilla.

FRESH FIELDS FOR THE FILM.

The International Cinematograph Exhibition to be held at Olympia, London, in the last week of this month will be the largest and most comprehensive review of this comparatively new industry. In order that every phase of moving pictures may be demonstrated there will be fifteen cinema theatres under one roof, and all these will be free to visitors. The work of the projector and the film in emigration missionary work, commerce, social movements education and other fields is to be shown and the latest triumphs in colour photography will be displayed. The All-British section will be very important and exhibits are being prepared by the Dominions and Colonies and by foreign countries.

KINGSWAY SITES OCCUPIED.

The vacant building sites in Kingsway, London, are rapidly being utilised. Construction has been begun on one site of a new Government offices building. It will be six storeys in height, of stone, and will give accommodation to the Public Trustees and the Lunacy Commissioners. In addition to this, one firm has in hand no less than four new buildings. One of these will be designed for offices, and will be six storeys, in height. Another will be an office building, showing a very great advance on the usual London type. It will be of ten floors and each floor will have 6,000 feet of clear space without a pillar. These floors will be adaptable to many uses.

THE TWO ZOUAVES.

A curious story of a conscript who had himself replaced by a friend in the regiment of Zouaves to which he had been assigned, and who then, on hearing that the regiment was ordered to the front in Morocco, was seized with remorse, and gave himself up to the military authorities, is told in the "Petit Parisien." The young conscript was married and the father of two children when he received the order to embark for Tunis to join his regiment of Zouaves. A friend of his how had just finished a term of voluntary service, and who desired nothing better than to resume life under the flag, came forward and offered to take his place. The bargain was at once accepted, and for eighteen months the conscript's place was filled by his substitute. The Zouave regiment was then chosen to take part in one of the Moroccan occupation columns, and the defaulting conscript was seized with remorse at the idea that his friend might be killed in battle in his place. He therefore confided his wife and children to his family, sold up his home, and started for Tunis, where he gave himself up to the general in command. Both men will be tried by court-martial, but they have been allowed liberty. The Zouave's substitute is very angry with his friend for giving himself up, and says that if he has to leave the regiment he will enlist in the Foreign Legion.

ATHLETE'S HEART.

"Few American athletes with great College records live to middle age" is the significant statement made by the "Jonrnal of the American Medical Association," in the course of a drastic criticism of the methods employed by trainers in American compared with those adopted in Europe. From the point of view of health and all-round physical development, the journal declares that the European attitude towards athletics is infinitely superior to the extreme specialisation practised in this country. "Enropeans," it says. "have a far happier expression for the employment of their bodily aetivities in the word sport, which what we call excreise. Such an attitude is almost unknown here. Instead, their exists the form of over-doing it that finds its chief reward in the applause of the multitude, and that invariably leads later to physical trouble." The writer admits that the guardians saint of American athletics, the so-called trainer, is generally a man of keen judgment and technical skill, but says he is without any systematic acquaintance with physical truths. He "suppresses the best intellectual feature of the rival contests, the encouragement for each man to put forth the best that is in him, and to exercise his own ingenuity in the development and maintenance of an efficient and superior body. Instead of building up the body, the American method of training and performance tende to break it down." American sprinters, the writer asserts, frequently die of heart failure before forty.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Claudius Clear, in the "British Weekly," has confessed that after repeated attempts he has been unable to read "Peveril of the Peak" through, and he has been followed by a contributor who records a similar experience in respect of "Rob Roy"—from which it appears that there are serious readers who allow themselves the indulgence of leaving half-read books which successive generations have raised to the rank almost of classics. Let it be admitted that many of the Waverley Novels are of inferior quality—whether we include "Rob Roy" among them or not,—yet it should always be remembered that one of the great disadvantages under which they labour is that they were written by Sir. Walter Scott. The great enemies of "Peveril of the Peak" are "Guy Mannering" and "The Antiquary," and had the admitted masterpieces been left in the inkpot at Abbotsford and the rest of the series published without them, it would yet have ranked as one of the most wonderful series in British fiction, and the less excellent members of it would have fared better at the hands of readers to-day.

When, however, one approaches it without expectation and in a mood to take it just as one finds it, it is astonishing what colour and charm even Scott's obscurer work assumes. It was mere clance that put one upon reading "The Highland Widow" for the first time the other day, but it brought with it one of the completest and most charming of surprises. The story has never been popular with that collective critic the British public, and seldom with individual critics, for the simple reason that the anecdote of Mrs. Murray Keith's son which it is based is too slight to bear spinning out to such a length; Scott himself felt that for although, during the process of composition, he notes in his journal that he thought he was writing the tale "in his bettermost manner," yet when, a few years latter, he reissued it, feared he had marred its simplicity by some of his interpolations. This deduction being made, however, a rattling good piece of work the story is, and, if not a masterpiece, it is such as only a master could have produced. When, after finishing it, a reader sifts its elements in his memory, numberless good things survive—the vision of the armed Highlander with the white cockade, the "flyting" of the women over the dead Cameron, the message of the heart-broken Hamish as he kneels upon the coffin in front of the firing party, and the Widow's shriek when she hears her son is dead—a shriek "so unlike the voice of a human being that the eagle which soared in middle air answered it as she would have done the call of her mate"—all those things, set forth in a narrative style having many a rolling sentence, many a fine romantic touch, and with that flow of picturesque language which marks Scott at his best, make, together with the character of the Widow herself, the story the powerful thing it is.

That character is, of course, the central interest. The Widow's blindness to the fact that the days of the cateran as hero are over, her determination that her son shall follow no other calling, her towering pride, her imperious will, her outburst of wrath against Hamish and the grand malediction she pronounces upon the minister in the Glen of the Cloght Dearg make her one of the most striking of all the portraits in Scott's gallery of wonderful old women, and it puts the crown upon the whole story that such a being, wild majestic, scarcely human, should in the end, evading her nurses, steal away from her hut and lay her bones down to die in some unknown cave or corner of the wilderness. It is a curious sensation for a reader in these days, when in fiction there is so much technique and so little inspiration, to come upon a tale in which there is so much inspiration and so little technique, and if he approaches it with an open mind he will not only read it through without great difficulty, but having done so, will thank his stars that he has had the chance.

Speaking of Scott reminds me that we have at last, I think, discovered the solution of a remarkable problem. The problem is, How could Scott, who is said to have had no ear for music, interpret in words the very spirit of the old air, so that whenever one hears it is calls up nothing but the jingle of accoutrements, the clatter of cavalry upon the causeway, and all the circumstance of military pageantry? It is a great achievement, for Burns himself, who had an exquisite perception of music and is the master of this particular form of the art of divination, was not always infallible. Scott could have got no help from the sily verses in Herd's collection, and not enough to account for the result in the old song, one verse of which is quoted in the twenty-third chapter of "Rob Roy." If, however, he was accustomed to hear it played so as "to suggest the distant approach, march past, and departure of a military band," the martial association was already made for him, and his soldierly imagination would do the rest Swinburne describes the song as "the very finest song of its noble kind—a fighting ballad with a fighting burden—that ever was or ever will be written; a song with the sound of trumpets or the beat of hoofs or the clash of steal in every deathless line of it." Now Swinburne again had no ear for music. "His lack of musical ear," Mr. Gosse tells us, "was a byword among his acquaintances," and when someone cruelly played over "Three Blind Mice," assuring him that it was "a very ancient Florentine ritornello," he found that it reflected to perfection "the cruel beauty of the Medicis." so great is the strength of even a faulty imagination. Yet his comment is upon words and music, and is absolutely accurate.

Hidden away in the last two numbers of the "Graphic" for 1872 and in the first three numbers for 1873 are the uncollected articles of Meredith to which attention has been called by the recently published "Letters." They are five in number; their title is "Up to Midnight," and, judging from internal evidence, Meredith had been commissioned to write two columns and a quarter weekly treating of topics of the day in what manner he chose. He elected to treat them in the form of dialogues, and in the introductory article we are introduced to the interlocutors as members of an extinct 'Parliament of the Lesser House." This had been a club of gentlemen associated for the purpose of discussing all subjects with the utmost plainness of speech, but it had come to grief because the members did not dine together and talked after midnight. "My experience is," says one of them, "that all foolish and dangerous stuff is talked after twelve at night." Hence the title of the articles. Some of the characters clearly define themselves. Sir John Saxon is the kindly Warwickshire squire, somewhat anxious about the movement among the working classes.

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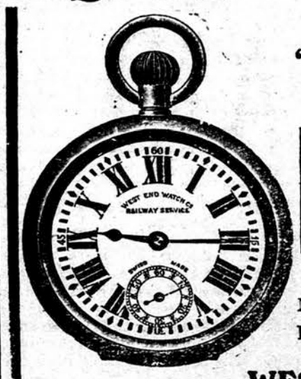

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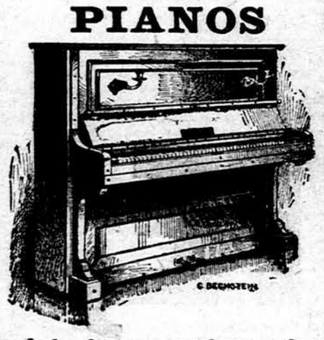
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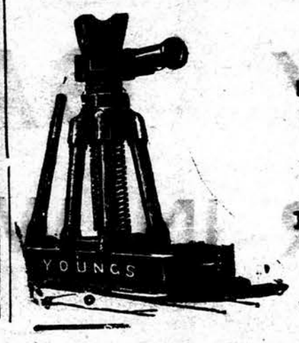

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